FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 187 26 September 1985

BULGARIA

Economy Plagued by Shortages in Goods, Services C 1
[AFP]
Weekly Assails 'Selfishness,' 'Corruption' C 2
[POGLED No 38, 23 Sep]
Citizens Question Leadership's Austerity Decree C 3
Agricultural Production C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Sep]
Consumer Goods C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Sep]
'Bulgarian Connection' Remains Unfounded C 6
White House, Vatican Implicated C 6
'Blackmailing' by Prosecutor C 9
Lukanov Departs for Moscow CEMA Session C 10
Todorov, Delegation Continue PRC Visit C 10
[cross-reference]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Trade Minister on Trade Balance Surplus D 1
Italian Industrial Delegation Received for Talks D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Sep]
Economic Cooperation Talks With Italy in Rome D 1
Korcak Begins Official Visit to Syria 16 Sep D 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Interviewed by Syrian Newspaper E 1
[Damascus AL-BA'TH 15 Sep]
Fischer Meets With Counterparts at UN Assembly E 5
PRC Violation of Airspace Formally Protested E 6
Reportage on Mueckenberger's Visit to Austria E 6
Meets Austrian CP Chairman E 6
Meets Lawmakers, Departs E 6
Krenz Meets With Hungarian Justice Minister E 6
Stoph, PPR Minister Discuss Railroad Transport E 7
Delegation Received by Syrian Defense Minister E 7
Japanese Socialists Depart; Seen Off by Axen E 7
Netherlands Protests Cruise Missile Deployments E 7
[Wilczynski in BERLINER ZEITUNG 23 Sep]
Church Synod Prepares Demands for Honecker [Mainz] E 8
Briefs: PRC Liaoning Education Delegation E 8

HUNGARY

Nemeth, Others Greet Kadar on Return From USSR F 1
Varkonyi Meets Foreign Ministers in New York F 1
Conference Held on Bos-Nagymaros Barrage F 1
Kadar Receives CPSU's Nikonov; Sarlos Attends F 2
Lazar, PRK Deputy Premier Hold Meeting F 2
Agree on 5-Year Aid Program F 2
Radio Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC F 2

POLAND

Barcikowski Answers Voters' Questions in Minsk G 1
Siwicki Addresses Air Force Electorate G 7
[Borkowski in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 19 Sep]
Urban Holds Weekly Press Conference 24 Sep G 8
Views Foreign Contacts, Events G 8
Condemns West's Poland Reports G 9
Considers Church, TU Relations G 10
Glemp Returns After 'Successful' U.S. Visit G 10
Orthodox Priest Murdered; Official Story Denied [AFP] G 11
Church Denies Political Motive [AFP] G 11
Rakowski-Led Delegation's Visit to PRC Reported G 11
[cross-reference]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu To Visit PRC 'First Half of October' H 1
Ceausescu Receives GDR's Sindermann, Delegation H 1
Second Balkan Cooperative Meeting Held H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Slovenia Assembly Views Foreign Exchange Bill I 1
SFRY Assembly Committee Considers Banking Bill I 1
1986 Economic Growth, Debt Situation Forecast I 2
Macedonian Assemblies Discuss Economic Results I 2
TU Presidium Notes Increase in Work Stoppages I 3
Vojvodina LC Briefed on LCY Positions on Serbia I 3
[Stanojevic, Serences in BORBA 21-22 Sep]
Multiple Candidates Not Enough To Solve Problems I 4
[Papic in BORBA 14-15 Sep]
Dizdarevic Address at UN General Assembly Cited I 6
Austria's Sinowatz Receives Croatia's Markovic I 7
Grlickov Meets Netherlands' Lubbers in Hague I 7
Vlajkovic Reaffirms Support to SWAPO Chairman I 8
OECD Environment Committee Meets in Belgrade I 8
Mamula Receives Botswana Defense Force Chief I 8
Vlajkovic Congratulates Ethiopia's Mengistu I 9
[BORBA 13 Sep]
Mamula Chairs Military Council Meetings 24 Sep I 9
Bomb Explodes in House in Kosovo 24 September I 9

BOURGMT PLAGUED BY SHORTAGES IN GOODS, SERVICES

AU251127 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Didier Fauqueix report]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 25 (AFP) -- It looks like a hard winter ahead for the Bulgarians, as they tighten their belts due to higher prices for most goods and services, promised for October 1 at the latest.

The government has explained that the economy is ailing, but the main in the street thinks of how austerity will affect him. A quip going the rounds here these days is: "There are two incompatible systems, the socialist system and the nervous system".

On September 16 a long list was issued of products and services to be increased in price to offset losses due to a harsh winter, three years of drought, inefficiency and corruption.

Some of the rises are startling: 41 percent for domestic electricity, 58 percent for electricity in industry, 35 percent for gasoline, and big increases for fuel oil, drinking water, phone calls, imported cigarettes, beer, coffee and cars.

In food shops, pork (a basic item in Bulgagia) goes up from 4.2 to five levs (dollars) per kilo. Meat based preserves and vegetables are increased 20 percent and quality processed pork 40 percent.

There is not much variety in restaurants, and now the quantity of meat on your plate will be smaller -- by government decree.

To sweeten the pill the authorities last week increased the smallest of the retirement pensions by 10 levs, and the minimum monthly wage went up from 110 to 120 levs.

A young office worker here, who lives with his parents, said: "Without help from my family, my grandmother could not get through with the 50 levs a month she has."

The sharp rise in living costs coincides with an energy shortage, and the government aims to cut down electricity consumption.

Power cuts in Sofia are sometimes as long as eight hours a day. The cuts last two hours at a time, and each district suffers in turn.

A restaurant on the outskirts of Sofia was unable to serve hot lunches a few days ago because of a power cut.

Poor results in the agricultural sector are working their way through the markets in the city. At the Georgui Kirkov market there are just a few mediocre-looking vegetables on sale. Potatoes cannot be had for love or money.

This kind of shortage was unknown in Bulgaria until last year, and the shoppers can sometimes get angry about it.

A foreign woman doing her shopping was recently harassed by the crowd, and one housewife told her "Why don't you stay in your own country?" A man wise-cracked: "She must be here to live on love."

The authorities and the press stress that "the difficulties cannot be solved overnight," a remark attributed to Chudomir Alexandrov, Politburo member and deputy premier.

"Whole sectors have failed to achieve their output targets," the newspaper SOFIA NEWS says. The daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO affirms: "The main weakness hamwering development rates is poor discipline, which leads to the loss of two or three hours' work each day in the enterprises."

Bulgaria has to import energy, mainly from the Soviet Union. It has aging production equipment. Many power stations were built more than 20 years ago, and are in need of repairs.

On the farms, drought has produced disastrous results. The International Wheat Council in London reports that this year's crop in Bulgaria is about 26 percent down on last year's, which was already insuffi.ient.

"We shall be obliged to import large quantities of farm produce because of drought," the trade union newspaper TRUD said recently.

This comment appeared to indicate that the period of shortages in this country could be long.

WEEKLY ASSAILS 'SELFISHNESS', 'CORRUPTION'

AU241701 [Editorial Report] The Bulgarian weekly POGLED in its issue No 38 of 23 September carries on pages 1 and 10 a 2,200-word article by Gencho Stoev, entitled: "Illegal Money for a Rainy Day," which is devoted to deviations from socialist norms of life in Bulgaria.

The article begins by comparing Bulgaria to a ship sailing "from the well-known seas of the present to the infinite oceans of the future." Pursuing this image of a navigating ship, Gencho Stoev dwells on Bulgaria's competition with "hundreds of other similar ships" that are all "sailing toward a not very well-known, but existing new shore." He points out how important it is for Bulgaria to participate in the contemporary scientific-technological revolution. The author further deals with the situation of Bulgarian scientific-research institutions as regards scientific-technological competition with other countries and explains the reasons for occasional failures as due to the fact that original Bulgarian technical inventions and innovations are frequently neglected and forgotten, thanks to "passivity" or to bureaucratic methods. Stoev adds that "this passivity is not always identical with lack of interest in a nationwide cause, or lack of energy and insight, but, on the contrary, it is very often identical with an insatiable resourcefulness as regards the pursuit of one's personal profit."

Gencho Stoev notes the existence of various groups of people who are engaged in seeking personal profits, but does not mention any specific personalities or specific social groups. He analyzes the reasons for "selfishness," stressing that it can no longer be attributed to "bourgeois remnants of the past" or to "recent bourgeois infection." He adds that "our young socialist society has not yet developed a strong immunity against its own swindlers. Nor do we have sufficient goods to satisfy them all, and we do not have unlimited historical time to wait for the full deployment of the immunity system."

Pursuing the subject of corruption under the socialist system, Stoev states: "Wherever we discuss careerism, bureaucracy, bribery, blackmail, rude behavior, and all kinds of corruption, at the meetings or in the newspapers, we taken into account the fact that these social phenomena are the expression of spiritural atavism that has cracked the surface of our socialist civilization. We also consider the fact that this crack in the surface of our civilization is likely to expand, because our propaganda of positive examples worthy of imitation is countered by numerous examples of evil behavior that are supported by convincing arguments, demonstrating that this behavior guarantees a life of luxury for the corrupted individual, his family, and descendants. It appears that we have underestimated this counterpropaganda of the negative forces in life." The author further dwells on examples of taxi drivers, bartenders, and waiters who are engaged in petty crimes of theft and corruption, adding: "Our people had a saying in the past: 'Save money for a rainy day!' But they also added in such cases: 'Help yourself, so that God may help you!' This is a well-known experience for the candidate bartenders. The deity in question will help them if they make the necessary sacrifices to its altar. People say that such sacrifices vary from 5,000 to 15,000 leva -- according to the profitability of the object coveted by the candidate."

Gencho Stoev also mentions examples of families with several bank accounts, some of them in the name of small children or elderly relatives, and asks: "How long will the lack of appropriate clarity in legislation facilitate the accumulation of illegal money for ensuring 'rainy days' in luxury for these perverted people?"

In closing his article, Gencho Stoev expresses a somewhat cautious optimism in the following sentence: "This subject infinite and it is not possible for one person to fully analyze it and to sum it up in its entirety. Nevertheless, I am convinced that sooner or later the money will stop leaking, since the party and our whole society are already on the alert, and when such a thing happens, the results are inevitable." Stoev concludes as follows: "What I fear most, however, is how and by what means we will develop all the virtues in our people's psyche. Even if we are not directly involved in the harm caused to the people's virtue, we must admit that it has happened in our lifetime and that no one is entirely innocent."

CITIZENS QUESTION LEADERSHIP'S AUSTERITY DECREE

Agricultural Production

AU222013 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 85 p 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO answers readers' letters on "decision adopted by the Council of Ministers Bureau of 17 September on additional incentives and assistance for the development of private plots and auxiliary farms"]

[Text] Yordan Peevski from Lovech asks: can you describe the additional measures that will be adopted from preserving and increasing the number of animals and their productivity in private plots and auxiliary farms?

Answer: Our country has adopted the unmistakable postulate that private plots and auxiliary farms must be developed as a natural extension of agriculture's public sector.

The specific characteristic trait of private plots and auxiliary farms is the fact that they are developing on their own basis and are organically linked to the agro-industrial complexes which are providing them with land, fodder, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, and other means of plant protection, as well as with animals for breeding and fattening. This is why today, when the agricultural sector is subjected to serious hardships as a result of the severe and persistent drought, the preservation of the number of animals in private plots and auxiliary farms assumes great importance. The same series of measures and care devoted to their successful feeding and maintenance during the winter season are adopted in the public farming sector. Hitherto these measures were carried out by the National Agro-Industrial Union and its subdivisions in the country. This obviously proved insufficient. As a result, in implementing Council of Ministers Decree No 53 of 1985, the Council of Ministers Bureau adopted a new decision, No 189 of 17 September 1985, which provides additional measures to develop animal husbandry in private plots and auxiliary farms. The implementation of this decision is of exceptional importance because it will not only ensure normal maintenance during the winter season and the feeding of privately owned animals in private plots and auxiliary farms, but it will also result in a real increase of animals.

Three basic factors, are stipulated in the Council of Ministers Bureau decision:

First: Fodder must be ensured for feeding all breeds of animals raised in private plots -- ruminants, pigs, and poultry. The decision instructs the okrug agro-industrial unions and agro-industrial complexes to pay back by 31 December 1985 the entire amount of concentrated fodder against animal products purchased from the private plots. In addition to this, as an exception in 1985 only, the private plots will be provided with silage corn and up to 2 decares of corn field per cow and per 10 ewes. In places where there is no way of solving this question with corn fields and silage, the leadership of the Agro-Industrial Union has issued instructions to grant plots with alfalfa, as well as green leaves and remnants from the processing of sugar beets, as well as plants from the vegetable gardens, and others. The Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry and its organs are instructed to expand, in the best way possible, the pasture plots that should be used for animals belonging to the private plot owners and to the auxiliary farms.

Second: Additional incentives should be established not only to preserve the number of animals but to increase it in the case of pigs raised in private plots and auxiliary farms. For this purpose the agro-industrial unions are instructed to distribute by 15 December 1985 100,000 breeding sows, whose increased production should be distributed to the population no later than 31 March 1986.

Because of the importance of this measure, the Central Cooperative Union is instructed to join in its implementation. The union is entrusted to reorganize the existing material base and to establish a new one for the production of no less than 100,000 piglets by 31 March 1986, and of 750,000 piglets by the end of 1986.

In order to improve farmers' material incentives to raise pigs for fattening, new and quite high incentives are envisaged. For each pig fattened from their own litters, weighing over 110 kg and delivered to the Rodopa State Economic Trust, a cash premium of 30 leva is to be paid from the budget, and if their own fodder was used for fattening, then this cash premium will be 40 leva.

Third: This point applies to certain administrative decisions aimed at not permitting the slaughtering of animals capable of breeding, and at facilitating their raising.

It is envisaged that the executive committees of people's councils will adopt measures for the preservation and increase of animals by establishing a special regime for the slaughtering of animals in private plots and auxiliary farms.

The decision also contains other important stipulations aimed at preserving and increasing the number of animals in private plots.

The okrug agro-industrial unions and agro-industrial complexes are instructed to adopt additional measures for ensuring and improving remunerations for herdsmen and shepherds in private plots. As of 1 October 1985 considerable tax reductions are envisaged for the total incomes of farmers who are raising animals on the basis of a contract and are devlivering the animal production to the state.

The decision of the Council of Ministers Bureau submits a proposal to the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board and to the Fatherland Front National Council to cooperate and most actively participate in implementing the tasks of further developing animal husbandry in private plots.

The decision of the Council of Ministers Bureau represents a genuine source of favorable conditions not just for the preservation but also for the further development of private plots in 1985 and 1986. This is a new expression of the great care and attention that are constantly devoted to the further development of the private plot sector and to its transformation into a natural extension of the public sector.

Consumer Goods

AU251506 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 September 1985, carries on page 2 a 600-word BTA item under the headline "Questions and Answers: What Does the Decree Envisage?" giving replies to readers' letters on the effects of the recent Bulgarian Government decree increasing the prices of certain foodstuffs and other goods.

The first letter, from Svetla Petkova Khristova of Sofia, asks: "Is there not a mistake in the commentary we saw on television on Decree No 53 issued by the Council of Ministers on 14 September 1985, in regard to the fact that the prices of basic first necessity goods will not change?"

The answer repeats the provisions of the decree stipulating that basic consumer goods will not become more expensive and explains that the prices of these goods will not change "despite the fact that for some of these goods the retail selling prices are lower than the cost of production, which means that they will be produced and sold with the aid of subsidies from the budget."

Explaining at length the "particular social significance" of the issue the answer adds that the losses caused to the state by the production and sale of the basic consumer goods at low prices will be partly compensated for by the introduction of new technical equipment and new scientific-technological methods. As to the increase of prices of electric power, fuel, and water, which are necessary for the production of consumer goods, the answer explains that "the actual increases in expenditures that will result from the increase in the energy and fuel prices will be covered by the state. This is envisaged by the plan and budget for 1986 and for the Ninth 5-Year period."

The second letter, from Stoyanka Georgieva of Vratsa, asks about a possible increase in the price of baby foods. The answer explains that only the price of powdered milk containing 20 or 25 percent fat is envisaged to increase, and that regardless of this fact, the price of baby foods will remain unchanged. The answer adds that this applies also to children's clothes, footwear, and school stationery. It also points out: "The okrug people's councils are entrusted with exercising strict control over the economic and trade organizations in regard to the regular supplies of children's goods."

'BULGARIAN CONNECTION' REMAINS UNFOUNDED

White House, Vatican Implicated

AU1906?1 Sofia BTA in English 0700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September 18 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Khramov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) After the summer holidays the Rome Court resumed the hearings on the second trial in the papal assassination attempt at Foro Italico. In the beginning of the session the floor was given to a number of the counsels for the defense who insisted on the establishing of a normal procedural atmosphere.

The 35 sessions held so far have led us to no trace of the so-called "Bulgarian connection". But there are forces who want to constantly press these allegations on us by all possible means". Prof. Consolo, Antonov's counsel for the defence said. By way of illustration he pointed to the Italian newspapers which disinformed the public on the interrogation of Yalcin Ozbey in Bochum in August. On their first pages and under banner headlines they wrote that Ozbey had confirmed the "Bulgarian connection." This act of misinformation is of great importance both for the jurors and for the public opinion as a whole. The records of the interrogation of Ozbey which have now been included in the documents on the case show that according to him a certain Akiff had allegedly visited Bulgaria and had contacts with the "Bulgarian secret services". But he has given no proofs of the existence of the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt on the life of the pope.

Prof. Consolo insisted that the court makes inquiries into who gave the false information to the Italian newspapers. The number of people who attended the Bochum interrogation was limited and it would be possible to determine who misled the journalists. I would not assert, Prof. Consolo continued, that the Italian press has published the false information of the "Bulgarian connection" being confirmed on its own initiative. The journalists must have received this information from someone. And this means that someone has purposefully tried to mislead public opinion in Italy and abroad. These false reports are a violation of public order not only in Italy but also abroad and they inflict moral harm on the Bulgarian defendants.

Citing Article 653 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the counsel for the defence asked for immediate inquiries into the source and means of passing the false information about the progress of the interrogation in Bochum. He insisted on the holding of the trial in the court room and on the stopping of the attempts to influence the progress of the trial from without by means of false information.

Then the other counsels for the defence made statements on the protest declaration addressed yesterday by all counsels for the defence at the trial (with the exception of Agca's lawyers) to the chief prosecutor of the Republic and to presiding judge Santiapichi in connection with the activities of Prosecutor Marini. The declaration points out that Prosecutor Marini has undertaken two incompatible tasks.

On the one hand he is the prosecutor of the case and on the other he is simultaneously trying to conduct an investigation, the so-called third investigation into the papal assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square. He has travelled abroad in search of some "super witnesses" to confirm the slanderous allegations of the terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. The lawyers declared that these activities of Prosecutor Marini are violating the rights of the defence and court secrecy. He is collecting evidence and documents of which the defence is kept in ignorance and which can be used, when the need arises, for the partial interests of the prosecution. The lawyers insisted that the competent juridical authorities condemn these activities and create a normal atmosphere at the trial.

Lawyer Titto Madia pointed out that these activities of the prosecutor are leading to a kind of parallel trial which is beyond judicial control and the eyes of the defence. He pointed to the latest example related to the interrogation of the Turkish terrorist Catli at the Paris prison "Sante" which started with a private conversation between Marini and Catli. The prosecutor, the lawyer pointed out, is acting as he chooses and as he wishes. An inadmissable situation is being created which places the defendants and the defence in an unequal position. This double role of the prosecutor should be put end to because it violates procedural principles.

The counsel for the defence of the Bulgarians Ayvazov and Vasilev -- Manfredo Rossi, also protested against the activities of the prosecutor which hamper the guaranteeing of the constitutional rights of the defendants and of the defence and expressed his indignation over Marini's behavior. The witnesses should be interrogated only at open sessions of the court. The counsel of the defence objected against the conducting of a parallel investigation in which the witnesses are interrogated in such a manner so as to prompt their answers.

The interrogation and the confrontation of the witness Yalcin Ozbey and the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca started after the break.

Before that the defendant Agca insisted on being given the floor and made yet another contradictory and rather strange declaration.

"In 1982" he said, "a secret agreement was reached between the White House and the Vatican for a political and propaganda launching of the so-called "Bulgarian connection". Francesco Pazienza is the main author of this agreement which he realized with great skill. Paul Cardinal Marsinkus and Henry Kissinger are also involved. I confirm my accusations against all Bulgarians, against all and I have nothing to change in my evidence. I am telling the truth. But there are many who wish only one side of the truth to be revealed at the trial - the truth about the Bulgarian and the Turkish connections. Francesco Pazienza should also be called to give evidence here as well as Paul Cardinal Marsinkus in order to reveal the backstage of this secret agreement which has been documented and the document is in Francesco Pazienza's and his lawyers hands. The Vatican and the White House, Agca shouted in conclusion, want to command the world and the peoples with lies and slanders with the collaboration of the Western secret services." [quotation marks as received]

What Agca aimed at with his statement it is difficult to say now. Maybe it was an attempt to warn his masters that if the need arises he will start to speak more concretely? Or maybe, repeating his slanders against the Bulgarians, he was trying to present himself in the role of a fighter against imperialism? The future hearings will probably show the intentions of the criminal.

The interrogation of the witness Yalcin Ozbey - a "Gray Wolf," forger and a drug trafficker, started with long bartering on his side that his "security and future" should be "guaranteed." Only then would he give evidence. The situation became such that the presiding judge Santiapichi went so far as to warn the defence not to ask inconvenient questions which could lead to answers charging Ozbey with a crime. The witnesses had the right not to answer to such questions. The "Gray Wolf" had the impudence to protest against the presence of representatives of the West German Prosecuting Magistracy who were allegedly preparing a "new blow" against him.

The essence of the evidence given by Ozbey is contained in his categorical statement: Sarri Kadem and Akiff are one and the same person.

The presiding judge Santipichi asked why had he maintained before the investigating magistrate Martella that Akiff was tall, with fair hair and blue eyes, which did not correspond to the physical appearance of Kadem.

Ozbey answered that at that time he wanted to conceal his identity because of "personal reasons."

According to Ozbey - Kadem and Celik have visited him in Stuttgart and in Bochum, each of these twice, after the assassination attempt. Besides, Celik had telephoned him three times.

Ozbey said that he had been acquainted with the details of the assassination attempt by Akiff-Kadem, after he had read in the newspapers that "my friend Agca" had been arrested. Kan had told him that there had been four assailants in "Saint Peter's" square - Agca, Kadem himself, Oral Celik and another fourth one, whose name he had not mentioned. Kadem and the "fourth one" had to throw panic bombs after Agca's shots in order to draw away the attention from him but they did not manage. Oral Celik had refrained himself from action because in his opinion the assault should not have been on the pope's life but on the life of the head of the Armenian Church.

On the question how did the accomplices escape from Rome, Ozbey answered that he didn't know exactly, but he thought that it had been through Switzerland because it was from there Celik and Kadem came to him in Stuttgart and asked for money in order to go on for England.

Thus, this witness also did not confirm the version about the "Bulgarian T.I.R. truck" by which the assailants should have fled. And what is more, the accusations about the motives of Oral Celik for assault on the head of the Armenian Church have nothing in common with Agca's version that the assassination attempt against the pope has been a mission delegated by the "Bulgarian secret services." Ozbey also said, that according to Celik, they had spent the night at "a friend in Milan" and not in Rome at "the Bulgarians", as Agca had alleged.

But Ozbey also did not miss the chance to involve the "Bulgarians" no matter that it was in a rather broad terms. He alluded to some words of Agca that "Kadem had been related with Bulgaria and that it could help him in the future."

As far as the telephone conversations with Agca before the assault are concerned, it turned out that they were not held from Bulgaria (as Agca alleged) but from Vienna, which Ozbey found from the code of the telephone number he was given. During this telephone call Agca have said that he has "got in touch with the Bulgarians," that they are rendered him help and this his condition had been good.

Ozbey often got mixed up in his answers, he said that he did not remember and that everything about the assassination attempt he had learnt from his talks with Kadem and Celik.

From a telephone conversation with Oral Celik he learnt that he was involved with Emanuela Orlandi's kidnapping. Celik told him that Orlandi was alive and in good health.

At the afternoon hearing it became clear why some circles directly involved with the slanderous version of the "Bulgarian connection" set such hope on Yalcin Ozbey and why they so greatly advertising his evidence given in Bochum.

This same Ozbey, who about a year ago, on August 22, 1984 categorically stated on West German television ("Monitor", first programme) that "the allegations of Agca and Oral Celik acting on the orders of the Bulgarian secret services had nothing to do with the truth, now made the turn desired of him. Citing some statements made by Celik and Aktiff - Kadem months after the attempt, Ozbey retold the version of the "Bulgarian connection" though in the reverse order of Agca's allegations. According to the story he had heard, this time "the Bulgarian secret services assigned the order for the attempt on the life of the pope" and Agca, Celik and Kadem informed "the Bulgarian secret services" that they are planning to organise an attempt on the pope. The Bulgarian authorities, on the other hand, did not believe them but established close contacts with them."

The second part of the afternoon hearing was not held due to Yalcin Ozbey's health complaints. The interrogation will continue tomorrow.

'Blackmailing' by Prosecutor

AU251907 Sofia BTA in English 1716 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September 25 (BTA corr.) -- At this morning's session of the Rome Criminal Court trying the second case on the paper assassination attempt, the witness Abdullah Catli added to and broadened his evidence about the role of the secret services in recruiting false witnesses to support Agca's version of the "Bulgarian connection." He said that by means of money and threats of arrest they had tried to turn them into their puppets at this trial. What is more, he said that "investigating magistrate Martella was personally involved in the blackmailing." Ozbey had communicated to them that they had to testify in a country of the Third World and that in return they would receive 200 thousand dollars, and even much more and that the international arrest warrant on Celik would be cancelled.

Catli refuted Agca's statements that the latter had been promised three million Deutsche marks for the attempt and that this money had remained with Celik who had brought it to Rome in a car he has hired in Munich. "I have never seen West German marks on Celik. He has never been to Munich" Catli said and added: "They wanted to make up their puppets at this trial. They promised us money and threatened that if we refused we would be arrested."

Catli specified that both Celik and he himself and Sener had been arrested a month ago and had been released on the condition that they would bear false witness. He also said that the proposal had been made by the West German secret services but that investigating magistrate Martella had also taken part in the blackmailing. Ozbey had served as a go-between. Following the instruction of Kaisler from the FRG secret services he contacted Celik and Catli over the telephone. Ozbey had assured them "that if they testify, i.e. commit perjury, they would receive the initial sum of two thousand dollars and later even more. The international arrest warrant would also be cancelled."

Further on Catli was asked a number of questions about his arrest in Switzerland but he refused to answer many of them explaining that his answers would discredit the Swiss authorities. A refusal which angered Prosecutor Marini.

This gives rise to a justified question. The prosecutor has the right to be angry with Catli. But should not he have also been angry when Agca poured his fables against Bulgaria, against the Soviet Union and their institutions and citizens. These fables were then received with no comment. Here is one of the latest examples. In connection with the telephone conversation between Catli and Battman there were uttered many slanders and accusations against the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria and against the defence ministers of these countries in particular. These slanders were so absurd (for instance that a session in Crimea discussed some plan of doing away with the pope) that seriously-minded man would hardly pay any attention to them. But neither the court nor the prosecutor put up any resistance against these slanders. To the contrary, they asked some additional questions in order to make the slander more concrete. Should a double-standard be used in an institution as responsible as that?

How are we to understand the remark Prosecutor Marini addressed to Catli: "You were called here to clarify things and not to complicate them". It seems to us that the evidence given by Catli along with that of Pandico and the publications in many Italian newspapers has clarified things at this trial.

We cannot but draw attention to one more story, which according to Catli has been told to Ozbey by Mahmut Inan after his return from the confrontation with Agca during the investiagion in Rome. While in Switzerland, Inan stated that having asked Agca about his statements, he was told by the assailant: "You don't understand these things. I will come out of jail after five years."

Agca's reported statement is very significant. It indicates that Agca's reward has been of a different nature from that of Celik and Catli's reward of half a million dollars. The reward has been freedom after five years instead of a life in jail. This, together with everything else, explains the motives behind the assassin's slanders.

Presiding judge Santiapichi announced in the beginning of the afternoon session, his decision to hasten up the proceedings so that the trial could end as soon as possible. He also announced his plan for the coming hearings. The French authorities have allowed Catli to stay at the court's disposal tomorrow as well for a confrontation with Mehmet Ali Agca. Agca's interrogation by the defence will start on Monday. Musa Cerdar Celebi and Sergey Antonov will be interrogated later on. After that the court will travel to Turkey where it will interrogate Bekir Celenk.

Mehmet Ali Agca was again absent from the court today.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU231429 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] On 23 September Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the 115th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

TODOROV, DELEGATION CONTINUE FRG VISIT

For DPA coverage of the visit by Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, and the accompanying delegation, including his meeting with Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 26 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS

LD251641 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The industry, transport, and trade committees of both Federal Assembly chambers, meeting today in Prague, discussed implementing the Set of Measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy as they apply to foreign trade.

Bohumil Urban, foreign trade minister, stated in his report that the average year-to-year increase in our trade with the socialist countries was in the region of 9 to 12 percent, which is markedly higher than the increase in world trade as a whole, and that our trade balance with the nonsocialist countries is in a surplus.

Bohumil Urban stated that the task of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for this year has been fulfilled, because the CSSR has joined the ranks of those states with a balance of payments surplus in freely convertible currencies, and has thus moved from being a net debtor to a net creditor. He pointed out, however, that in view of the increasingly complicated currency situation, there will be no marked change in our import policy because the CSSR wishes to maintain its reputation as a country which lives up to its commitments scrupulously and promptly.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION RECEIVED FOR TALKS

AU181444 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 85 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column: "Reception"]

[Text] On 16 September in Prague, Zdenek Cernik, CSSR deputy foreign minister, received Bruno Corti, undersecretary of state in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is heading the Italian delegation to this session of the Czechoslovak-Italian mixed commission for economic cooperation in industry. During their deliberations they assessed the possibilities of developing bilateral relations, especially in the economic sphere. The meeting was attended by Giulio Bilancioni, Italian ambassador to the CSSR.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH ITALY IN ROME

LD192330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Czechoslovak-Italian ministerial consultations between Boris Biancheri, director general of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy foreign minister, have been held in Rome. Discussed at the talks were questions concerning the international situation, the situation in Europe, and possibilities for developing Czechoslovak-Italian relations.

KORCAK BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SYRIA 16 SEP

LD161919 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] A CSSR Government delegation led by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, federal deputy premier, and Czech premier, began an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic today. Here is a report from Frantisek Prachar, our correspondent in Damascus:

Our delegation, headed by Comrade Korcak, was welcomed by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Salim Yasin and other officials. In their opening speeches the two officials expressed satisfaction with the present development of mutual relations, and emphasized that the CSSR delegation's visit will certainly contribute to enhancing and enriching these relations. The visit to Syria by Comrade Korcak and the other members of our delegation is clearly a working visit. In addition to visiting the 32d international trade fair in Damascus and learning about opportunities for the further development of trade relations in particular between the CSSR and Syria, a whole series of high-level talks is expected.

Comrade Korcak and his entourage will also visit the town of Homs, where he will meet with CSSR workers and technicians who are building the sixth stage of the oil refinery there. The delegation's official visit will continue until Thursday this week.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED BY SYRIAN NEWSPAPER

FM251432 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 15 Sep 85 p 3

[Interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, by Turki Saqr; in Damascus on 12 September]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Comrade Turki Saqr, director general of the AL-BA'TH publishing house, 12 September.

Chairman Honecker began his talk by expressing high appreciation for the stands of Syria and its leader Hafiz al-Asad. He said: We highly appreciate Syria's stand on the Middle East problem and we regard the resistance to conspiracies as a great contribution to solving this issue. We take into consideration the importance of the achievement of Arab unity and take all steps that would help the Arabs achieve this objective.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, Chairman Honecker said he discussed this situation in depth during his visit to the countries of the area and so it has become clear to the GDR that the Middle East issues can only be solved through close cooperation with the USSR in order to hold an international conference on the Middle East. Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Chairman Honecker said: Since my last visit to Syria in 1982 enemy operations to destroy Lebanon have been carried out with great intensity. This is sad. It is strong Syria that has prevented a catastrophe in Lebanon. As long as the Middle East problem, particularly the crux of this problem -- the Palestinian problem -- is not solved, the Zionists, together with the United States, will try to impose Zionist hegemony and domination on the Arab countries, and the Western countries will try to prevent Lebanon from securing its independence and sovereignty and the achievement of a solution to the Palestinian problem and other issues.

Chairman Honecker added: We in the GDR well understand that many parties have begun to appreciate Syria's firm stand and that Syria is pushing hard to convene an international conference with the participation of all the Arab countries concerned and the USSR. This conference would lead to a sound and just solution to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian problem as a vital issue. I am confident that this would preserve peace and prevent an increase in tension in various international issues. Chairman Honecker said: We in the GDR consider the fundamental problem to be putting an end to the arms race and to Western attempts in this direction. With regard to the U.S. Administration, it has deviated from the Geneva agreement between Gromyko and Shultz and is not prepared to hold serious talks in order to limit arms in space.

But the U.S. Administration must realize that it will never succeed in changing the balance of forces in this world. I said at a popular demonstration some time ago that technology is not in the hands of the United States alone. Others, too, deal with and use technology and can confront the other counterforces in the world. We support the USSR's initiative for the use of space for peaceful purposes. We must not, as the popular saying goes, allow them to turn the heavens into a part of hell.

Regarding the Gorbachev-Reagan summit, he said: We view it with some optimism and certain hopes, but the present U.S. Administration is deviating from previous agreements on space weapons and trying to change the balances of forces in its favor. The Americans deployed missiles, but we retaliated.

We have deployed broad-range counter missiles [as published] and it has become clear to everyone that increasing the number of weapons does not solve the problem and does not enhance security.

We retaliate in the deployment of missiles; we have deployed a large number of missiles on GDR territory.

Having failed to convince the people to support what it calls "star wars," Chairman Honecker said, the U.S. Administration resorted to changing this name to a new name, which is the Strategic Defense Initiative. Even U.S. European allies are not encouraging it to create a space umbrella. They realize that it is not for their defense. The quarters concerned in the NATO alliance realize that the Soviet missiles can reach them and that the United States cannot spread its umbrella over its own territory. NATO quarters realize all this.

We find no government in Europe that does not oppose the so-called universal strategic defense [as published]. No space scientists believe that the United States is capable of building such an umbrella, and the importance of cooperating with the USSR in disarmament has become clear. Several quarters in the United States itself have recently become convinced of this. As Comrade Gorbachev said, we either live together or perish together.

He added: We are fighting hard battles for the sake of disarmament and these battles are moving to the UN forum. We are interested in these battles because they are an important element in impeding the arms race. In this regard the Middle East problem, the Caribbean, and all areas of the world are affected by these battles.

Regarding the situation in the Caribbean area, Chairman Honecker said: Despite the serious conditions, the balance of forces has changed to the disadvantage of the United States -- that is, the advantage of the more aggressive forces in America. President Castro had become an ally of the majority of the Latin American countries. We felt this at the nonaligned conference in Hanava, where the United States was isolated. And despite the fact that President Reagan gives support to the apartheid regime in South Africa, the recent battles have made him retreat somewhat in supporting racism there. As you were entering my office I was reading a report about the massive U.S. exploitation in South Africa and the amount of manganese the United States obtains from there.

The United States is playing a double game in Africa and the Middle East, yet there is no ally for the apartheid regime except the United States. But we must place in on record that trends in favor of disarmament have begun to appear in many parts of the world; such trends have begun to appear even in the Pacific region. There are signs of rapprochement between China and the USSR and we can note with pleasure the relations between us and the PRC and the exchange of delegations in the fields of culture and sport. Relations between us and China are developing in all fields. We also support the attitudes of the Nonaligned Movement.

With regard to the GDR, efforts are concentrated on convening the 12th SED Congress. There is no change in our international policy: We support anti-imperialist solidarity and we spare no effort in this field. We are continuing our economic prosperity; we are continuing to renew economic reserves and seek to take new and wider steps on the cultural, economic, and social levels for our people. This is a new phenomenon in all our towns and villages.

Concluding his statement, Chairman Honecker said: We are anxious to preserve peace and are working for economic prosperity. Please convey my heartfelt and militant greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Chairman Erich Honecker answered the following questions:

Question: A short while you repeatedly said that the protection and defense of peace is the most important task at present. I would be grateful if you could talk to us about the GDR's position and its contribution to the efforts to stop the arms race and spare mankind a nuclear catastrophe.

Answer: Actually, the most important task is to ward off the threat of nuclear war and ensure durable world peace. It is in this light that we drew up our general policy. We are doing everything in our power to stop the arms race in the world and prevent the militarization of space. The people of our earth do not need a star war. They want to explore space in the interest of mankind.

The GDR fully supports the constructive Soviet steps to rectify the international situation and above all the Soviet initiative aimed at banning all nuclear tests and the proposal submitted to the United Nations calling for the creation of a world organization for the peaceful use of outer space. The GDR, in participation with the USSR and other allied states, has offered practical solutions for the urgent issues related to arms reduction and disarmament. On the basis of maintaining balance and mutual security, the present military balance should be maintained and steadily reduced to the lowest possible level until the weapons of mass destruction are finally eliminated.

The GDR remembers the lessons of history and, in its capacity as a socialist state standing on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, endeavors in particular to prevent war starting again from German territory. It works for peace to emanate from this territory and it strives to ward off the threat of nuclear war and safeguard peace for the new generations. We actively work with all those who share our aspirations and who tackle the problems of our time with wisdom and realism.

Question: What do you expect from the forthcoming summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva?

Answer: All peoples, including ours, expect the meeting to be a boost for international relaxation and the consolidation of peace and security. We share the view expressed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev when, addressing the United States, he said: Whether we like each other or not, we can only survive or perish together. We hope that all the parties concerned will draw the right conclusions from that.

Question: What, in your view, are the most important prerequisites for a lasting peace in the Middle East?

Answer: The GDR firmly called for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, especially the Palestinian question. We support the Soviet position. Not long ago President Hafiz al-Asad reaffirmed that he highly appreciates that position, which, he emphasized, agrees to a large extent with the general Arab position formulated in Fes. The recent moves of certain Arab states indicate that the Fes resolutions are the basis of joint work by all the Arab nationalist forces and are a safeguard against imperialist-Zionist maneuvers. Our position on the Middle East dispute is frank, clear, and unwavering. We call for the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, for fulfillment of the Palestinian Arab people's national legitimate rights, including their right to their own independent state, and for guaranteed peace and security for all the states and peoples of the region.

We share Syria's belief that a comprehensive and lasting settlement is possible only through the joint efforts of all the parties concerned within the framework of a conference on the Middle East and, naturally, with the equal participation of the PLO, to whose unity we attach great importance. We consider that the solidarity and unity of action all the Arab nationlist forces in the region, which enjoy our unshakable support, are of vital importance if progress is to be made toward a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Question: Imperialism is waging an economic war against the developing countries. How, in your view, should that war be confronted?

Answer: It is natural that imperialism should try to erase the serious defeats inflicted on it by the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their triumphant struggle for liberation and retrieve its loss of benefits, sources of raw materials, and influence. It thinks that, through threats, the bestial use of force, and sinister exploitation of the economic subservience and complex economic conditions of some of the liberated countries, it can impose its will on these states again. We and the majority of the people represented at the United States are struggling against the modern colonialist policy of plunder. We firmly call for a world diplomatic economic system. Furthermore, the GDR applies the democratic principles of equality and mutual interests in its economic cooperation with these countries, including Syria.

There can be no doubt that a halt to and reduction of the arms race coupled with the peaceful international use of outer space, to which we aspire, would save considerable funds and energies that could play an important part in overcoming the development problems in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Question: How do you assess the role of Syria and President Hafiz al-Asad and what, in your view, is the scope of developing GDR-Syrian bilateral relations?

Answer: Like all the peoples and states that firmly confront the policy of interference and threats pursued by imperialism and its agents, the Syrian Arab Republic can rely on our support and solidarity. Syria and its president, my friend President Hafiz al-Asad, are a symbol of Arab resistance against the onslaughts of imperialism and its main allies in the Middle East, the aggressive and expansionist rulers of Tel Aviv. As in their glorious past, the Syrian people are now refusing to submit to the dictates of the imperialist and neocolonialist forces.

I happily recall my comradely conversations with President Hafiz al-Asad during our meetings in the GDR in October 1978 and in Syria in November 1982. The GDR has had close links with your country for a long time. The relations between our two countries and peoples are not subject to fluctuations. They are characterized by stability, confidence, and sincere friendship. We are joined by common views on major world issues, by solidarity against imperial, and by cooperation serving mutual interests in numerous political, economic, and social fields.

The Syrian people's rich cultural heritage, which I saw during my visit to your country, the work of Syrian artists, the rising Syrian industrial products, and Syrian agriculture are all well appreciated in our country. We cooperate closely in the Syrian cement industry, for example, and also in the development of means of transportation, in the electrification of the country, in agriculture, and in training specialized cadres. We aim to maintain, deepen, and expand these multifaceted relations.

I seize this opportunity to send the friendly Syrian people my best wishes for new successes in their heroic struggle and in their work in building their homeland and promoting a peaceful and happy life.

FISCHER MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS AT UN ASSEMBLY

LD252139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2140 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] UN/New York, 25 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met today on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York with other counterparts. At the center of the talk with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo was the shaping of bilateral relations. The two sides called for continuation of the fruitful working contacts in the foreign affairs area. During the discussion of international issues the two sides underlined the need to tackle international controversial questions with goodwill and peaceful intentions.

The GDR foreign minister conducted an extensive exchange with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, on key issues faced by the UN General Assembly. They both agreed that the two German states have a common duty to peace. Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR is doing everything to meet this obligation through active work inside the UN and other international bodies as well as in her bilateral relations.

The latest proposal -- put forward jointly with the CSSR Government, and proposed by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl -- on commencing concrete negotiations on the creation of a chemical weapons free zone in central Europe, is one expression of this responsible conduct. Oskar Fischer expressed the hope that the FRG, too, will fulfill her duty to peace through analogous action. The two foreign ministers agreed that relations between the two German states must be developed in such a way as to have a positive effect on the international climate. The sole basis for this are relations subject to international law and conduct as expressed in the joint statement issued on the occasion of the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl in Moscow on 12 March.

The meeting of Oskar Fischer and his French counterpart, Roland Dumas, took place in an open atmosphere. The two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction about bilateral relations, which are developing well. They expressed the hope that the relations -- as agreed during the visit by Prime Minister Fabius to the GDR -- will continue for the benefit of both sides. The ministers conducted an exchange of views on international questions and agreed that everything must be done to create a good climate that promote peace. To this end all the scope offered as part of the CSCE process should be used.

Oskar Fischer had a friendly exchange of views with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. During a meeting with Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, the next steps for the development of bilateral relations were discussed.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that the FRG acknowledges its duty to peace, as also expressed in the joint statement by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 15 March in Moscow. The proposal by the GDR and CSSR merits careful examination and response.

The two foreign ministers stressed the great interest of their states in the success of the Soviet-American summit meeting. They agreed that the Soviet-American accord of 8 January remains the indispensable basis for achieving agreements in the Geneva talks on the demilitarization of space and halting the arms race on earth.

The meeting in the GDR's Permanent Mission to the United Nations took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere.

FRG VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE FORMALLY PROTESTED

LD251638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN)--The GDR's Permanent mission in the FRG p otested to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office today against the violation of GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that steps will be taken by the competent FRG aut orities to prevent viola violations of the GDR's airspace in the future.

REPORTAGE ON MUECKENBERGER'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Meets Austrian CP Chairman

LD251752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna 25 Sep (ADN) -- In Vienna on Wednesday, the chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, Franz Muhri, and SED Central Committee Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger paid tribute to the good relations between Austria and the GDR and their beneficial influence on the political climate in Europe.

The two sides noted the close ties of solidarity between their parties. They briefed each other on the topical political tasks of the SED and the on their efforts for preserving peace, for detente in Europe, against the NATO arms race, and against U.S. "star wars" preparations.

Meets Lawmakers, Departs

LD252127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Vienna, 25 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Mueckenberger SED Central Committee Politburo member and member of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium, ended his visit to Austria on Wednesday afternoon. He was given a cordial send-off at Vienna's Schwechat Airport by Fritz Marsch, secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria.

On the last day of his visit Erich Mueckenberger was received for talks by the second president of the National Council, Roland Minkowitsch (Austrian People's Party), in the course of which the favorable development of economic relations between Austria and the GDR were discussed and emphasis was given to the efforts of both states and their parliaments to set a good example for detente and understanding in Europe through their mutual relations.

Erich Mueckenberger also attended question time in the plenary session of the National Council.

KRENZ MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTER

DW251257 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today briefed Dr Imre Markoja, minister of justice of the Hungarian People's Republic. The guest reported on the work performed by the Hungarian communists and on the efforts made by all working people in implementing the decisions of the Eighth MSZMP Congress. The two stressed the close and friendly cooperation between the two countries, which serves the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

STOPH, PPR MINISTER DISCUSS RAILRD TRANSPORT

DW251247 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] In Berlin today, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Janusz Kaminski, minister of transportation, discussed comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and PPR. They stressed that friendly relations have further deepened basis of agreements achieved between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski. The talk centered on expanding cooperation in railroad transportation.

Willi Stoph praised the accomplishments made by railroad workers of both countries in safeguarding foreign trade transportation among the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR. He noted the working morale of transportation workers during this year's vacation exchange.

The talk was attended by Transport Minister Otto Arndt and Ambassador Maciej Wirowski.

DELEGATION RECEIVED BY SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD252054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The most aggressive imperialist circles are responsible for the tense international situation, including that in the Middle East. This was stated by the Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas, and GDR Deput Defense Minister and Chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold. The delegation of the GDR National People's Army was received in Damascus today for a discussion on the further deepening of friendly relations between the armies of the two countries.

Both sides strongly rejected U.S. plans for arms in space, which would increase the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Mustafa Talas reaffirmed Syria's support for the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS DEPART; SEEN OFF BY AXEN

LD251100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, led by the chairman of the Central Executive Committee Masashi Ishibashi, left for home today. The guests were visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker.

The Japanese delegation was given a cordial sendoff at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and other dignitaries, including Japanese Ambassador Yuzuru Murakami.

NETHERLANDS PROTESTS CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENTS

AU251305 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 23 Sep 85 p 4

[Klaus Wilczynski commentary: "Campaign Against a Time Bomb"]

[Text] In the Netherlands the unofficial opinion poll on the deployment of U.S. ground-launched cruise missiles on this state's territory, which is organized by the peace organizations, is in full swing.

The 48 cruise missiles, intended by NATO to be deployed at the Woensdrecht base, have become a ticking time bomb. Under pressure from the public, the Lubbers government delayed its agreement to the popular measure, which endangers the Netherland's security, until November.

Millions of the 5.4 million households considered for the opinion poll have already received by mail their voting cards, with which they can call upon the government and parliament to reject missile deployment. The whole country is being affected by the opinion poll, both from a visual point of view and through mass campaigns. In the headquarters the returning cards are evaluated. Pressure on the government is mounting.

The result of the mass decision is to be submitted to the delegates and members of the Lubbers government in time before the effective date -- that is, 26 October. The campaign is unique in the history of the Netherlands. Even though it is not binding due to its unofficial character, it has a great moral effect. It is therefore followed with unveiled disapproval by NATO. It is feared that the Netherlands Government might comply with the wish of the majority, and this might have repercussions on Belgium. The Belgian Government, under similar pressure by the masses, only reluctantly agreed to the deployment of missiles after several delays.

CHURCH SYNOD PREPARES DEMANDS FOR HONECKER

DW2509OO Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Bruno Funk video report on the Dresden Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR; from "Heute" newscast]

[Excerpt] Once again the synod framed in the draft decision the individual points that urgently need clarification. The Protestant bishops intend to discuss the catalog with State Council Chairman Erich Honecker in the late fall.

[Begin recording] [unidentified synod speaker] The catalog is as follows: equal rights and equal respect for all citizens in all walks of life and on all levels; the extension of travel opportunities; the proper treatment of citizens who file petitions and complaints; an obligation for the authorities to justify disapprovals; the assignment of construction soldiers to civilian and social projects, to environmental protection, and to disaster reflief; the introduction of a civilian substitute service for all those who reject army service for reasons of conscience and creed; freedom of conscience and creed in using weapons in premilitary training of apprentices and schoolchildren; and the option of service without weapons for reservists who have sworn the service oath. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PRC LIAONING EDUCATION DELEGATION -- Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- A group of Chinese vocational training experts from the education office of Liaoning Province ended their visit of several days to the GDR on Tuesday. They were briefed on the GDR educational system, in particular vocational training and vocational guidance. The guest had detailed talks on this subject in the state Secretariat for Vocational Training and also visited several vocational schools and vocational guidance centers. (Hu Guoyou), head of the education department of the Liaoning provincial government, acknowledged the high level of GDR vocational training. He noted the usefulness of close bilateral cooperation in this sphere. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 24 Sep 85 LD]

NEMETH, OTHERS GREET KADAR ON RETURN FROM USSR

LD251754 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Shortly before our broadcast Janos Kadar arrived home from his friendly official working visit to the USSR. The general secretary of the MSZMP was received at the airport by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary, several members of the Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee, and numerous representatives of the government. The temporary charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy to Budapest was also present.

VARKONYI MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

LD251930 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 25 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, currently in New York to attend the UN General Assembly, met Ministers of Foreign Trade Oskar Fischer of the GDR, Shah Mohammad Dost of Afghanistan, Giulio Andreotti of Italy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the FRG, Goshu Wolde of Ethiopia and Dante Caputo of Argentina and discussed with them topical questions of the international life and bilateral relations.

CONFERENCE HELD ON BOS-NAGYMAROS BARRAGE

LD251149 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- The National Water Office and the Information Office of the Council of Ministers held a day-long press conference Monday [23 September] on the Hungarian and Czechoslovak construction sites of the Bos (Gabcikovo)-Nagymaros barrage. An almost 50 km section of the barrage system, blueprints and work done so far was shown the representatives of the press.

The Hungarian party is to build a dam at Dunakiliti creating an almost 60 squ. km reservoir up to Bratislava between.[sentence as received] The reservoir is estimated to hold 250 million cubic metres of water.

Foreign experience will be used and a drain canal built in the Szigetkoz to assure that ground waters do not rise above a medium-high Danube level which will be actually better than the present situation of 6-9 m fluctuation in ground waters. The regulations of the ground water level will be favourable for the agriculture too. A hundred hectares will be declared nature preservation area yet this year.

The construction of a sewage treatment plant at Gyor is to start in the next five-year plan term and nine villages in the Szigetkoz are to be supplied with piped water.

A kilometre-long Danube bed under the barrage at Dunakiliti has already been prepared and 23 Hungarian companies and foreign contractors recruited at a tender are working on the site. The Austrian Universale Company has been commissioned to build the 30 m deep work ditch of the dam and work is to start yet this month.

Some four hundred people are working on this stretch and the sand removed from the river bed will be used by the Czechoslovak party to build canal dams. Both sides are trying to make up for arrears caused by a severe winter.

The first turbine of the common barrage system is scheduled to start working on July 1, 1990. The Bos and Nagymaros hydropower stations are to generate together 3,600 million kilowatt hours of electricity and half of that, under the inter-state agreement, will be Hungary's share. The amount is equal to 650,000 to 700,000 tons of fuel oil. At times of peak consumption the hydropower stations will help out the national electricity grid.

KADAR RECEIVES CPSU'S NIKONOV; SARLOS ATTENDS

LD261015 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, has received Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leader of the Supreme Soviet delegation currently visiting Hungary. The meeting was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo and president of the National Assembly.

LAZAR, PRK DEPUTY PREMIER HOLD MEETING

LD251616 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a politician from Cambodia. He held a cordial meeting in an atmosphere of friendship with Chea Soth, deputy prime minister of Cambodia. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Premier Lajos Csinege.

Agree on 5-Year Aid Program

LD252159 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] In the next 5 years Hungary will assist Cambodia in bettering production, improving supplies to the population, and training experts. This was agreed upon in Budapest at the session of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee of the two countries. The protocol of the session was signed by Deputy Premier Lajos Csinege and Deputy Premier Chea Soth, the two cochairmen of the committee.

Chea Soth has held talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office. He has also been received by Gyorgy Lazar, head of the government.

RADIO COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD241354 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the radio stations of Hungary and China was concluded today. The Hungarian delegation attending the talks, headed by the president of Hungarian radio, Mr Istvan Hara, was also received by [name indistinct], a secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.

BARCIKOWSKI ANSWERS VOTERS' QUESTIONS IN MINSK

LD2521111 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1930 GMT 24 Sep 85

[A meeting with Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and his electorate held at a Minsk Mazowiecki crane equipment factory; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Barcikowski] I am here at your disposal. I will try to answer all the questions you want to ask me. There are no difficult questions -- there are just difficult answers, isn't that so? This is well known -- everyone who has been to school knows this. So, first of all, I have a question here from Malakowski, which goes as follows:

Mr Secretary, why did you agree to have your candidature put forward as a PZPR Sejm deputy? By accepting a candidature as a Sejm deputy you take on a great responsibility toward your country and your nation. In connection with this, which problems do you see as foremost in importance to be tabled in order to implement them through resolutions by the PZPR Sejm?

First of all, I must say that among the active deputies in the Sejm's eighth term of office, I am one of the eldest in knowledge of the Sejm's work. It so happens that I appeared first in the Sejm as a young, beginner deputy, still in the youth movement. Later I appeared there as a Central Committee secretary, as minister of agriculture, as deputy premier, and then against as Central Committee secretary. Since today we are all widely questioned, many questions are asked -- I myself, as we have been joking here today with colleagues from television, have given something in the range of 15 interviews, and they still want me to say something for them today. Well, one of the questions that I am constantly asked is how have I managed to survive so long, politically, right? In Poland this is not such an everyday occurance. Well, of course, I worked for a long stretch of time on the Sejm scene, but not only in the Sejm. There are many reasons for this -- it would be difficult to go into all this, but I explain this to myself as well anyway, for it is a matter of interest for me as well. After all, a great many people with whom I have worked left the political stage. Perhaps I managed to live through those difficult years and great conflicts because, among other things, it happened that I undertook negative decisions, that I resigned from duties when I believed that I was not being properly used or could not accept certain solutions that had been decided upon there. Second, one more reason is the experience gained through many years of work when one gains knowledge about what one is doing.

For that reason also, in the Sejm's eighth term of office I played an important role. This is something that I have to say: I was chairman of the parliamentary PZPR, a club that united all deputies that were members of our party and all those nonparty deputies who joined our club -- a circle of nonparty deputies in the parliamentary PZPR.

I must tell you that for me this period in time is perhaps the most difficult, the most responsible -- but, at the same time, one of the most instructive. It is a good thing that our club, which although small in terms of percentage nonetheless has a majority in the Sejm and by this fact plays a dominant role in the Sejm, has managed to get through these remarkably dramatic years united.

There has been no split there. Our party's club understood the key matters of state examined by the Sejm during those years. This had the effect of making the Sejm more stable. The Sejm was not exposed to the danger of collapse, which is what some people wanted.

It must be said that the clubs of allied parties, just like our club, showed a great sense of responsibility and it became possible, through joint effort, to preserve the Sejm during the most dramatic moments as a body that symbolized the state's cohesion. An example straightaway of what this means to the state: Czechoslovakia's greatest troubles started in 1968 when the national assembly collapsed.

The fact that no such thing happened in Poland is our achievement and I do not conceal this. I also perceive my own modest efforts as part of this achievement. This did not happen because our party's club in the Sejm proved equal to the task and prevented some sort of extreme situation taking place. Moreover, through maintaining contacts with the allied parties' clubs despite various weak moments, which did after all take place -- everyone went through this, everyone remembers what bitter days and months these were -- well, nevertheless, despite enormous pressure -- the deputies and older deputies could tell you just how brutal these pressures became at times -- the Sejm did carry out its task here, creating whole legal instrumentation for the process of renewal and reform which was passed by the ninth congress.

Some accuse the Eighth Sejm convocation of passing very many acts. I always reply: Very well, you show me which one is redundant. Much work is needed to compile an act, but it only takes a vote to abrogate it. Let's vote and reject it indeed. However, it turns out that these acts are needed, although not all of them are being implemented in the same way -- something I want to return to.

Well, I wanted to answer the question on what made me decide to announce my candidacy. I decided to do this because, among other things, as a member of the party leadership -- a party that carries much responsibility for the destiny of the state -- I must be able to act not just within the party structures, but also within the state structures. On this level, participation in the process of resolving matters of state should above all be carried out precisely through parliament. As we say, through the representative bodies, the party should discharge its leading function within the state -- not so much through direct decisions on its own, but through its representatives in the representative bodies, self-management bodies, and boards of various organizations. This is where it should be active. In this particular case it is to be active in the Sejm, and I will be Sejm deputy if I am elected. However, I must say that I have wanted and still want to be a deputy. I think it is a great honor, and this is true. I am familiar enough with the leading structures to know what a terrible responsibility this is, and this only becomes apparent during difficult moments.

As far as normal, run-of-the-mill life is concerned, it is not so very difficult to be a deputy -- but when the time comes to account for key matters and when one faces very difficult decisions, one learns the full flavor of holding that office. I have tried it: I know it. I should also tell you that I am not afraid of it. I believe that I have some personal experience and this personal experience, my knowledge and familiarity with social and state matters, could still be of some use to the Sejm.

In light of this, I also find it very difficult to answer the question about what specific issue I would like to present for Sejm debate. Well, the first and probably most important matter is the adoption of the 5-year plan. What does the adoption of the 5-year plan mean? It means determing the direction of economic development and development of the country for the next 5 years. In general, we are little aware of the fact that despite the hardship we face, we continue to spend enormous resources on investment projects. In the next 5 years we are going to spend even greater resources on development of the country.

Therefore, it is extremely important that we agree beforehand and support the Sejm in the search for a spending pattern for developing the country that would serve the speediest possible return of money in the form of goods and services -- hospital, shool, or other -- but above all that would ensure modernization of the country and modernization of our economy. After all, the whole world was busy with technology while we were busy -- more or less effectively -- with all sorts of agreements, and today the world has gone ahead with its technology and we, with ours, have remained behind. Over these 5 years we have worn it out to a significant extent. So we are facing the great problem of renovating our production apparatus and of -- well, a better technical fitting out of the national workplace. That's how one could put it bombastically. However, it is not far from the truth. This is the dilemma, the great dilemma, that the Sejm will face. If you think that today there are ready answers on this subject, or that the answers are simple and straightforward -- no. There are no simple and straightforward answers. This Sejm is going to face the enormous pressure of matters submitted at the tens of thousands of meetings such as the one we are having today.

[Unidentified speaker] There is one problem I would like to discuss that we face daily, not just in our town, but everywhere. It is the problem of so-called social pathology. We have a fine act on upbringing in sobriety, we have fine regulations, and fine provisions -- which the public feels are being implemented (?everywhere) too leniently and reluctantly. I will illustrate this: On Fridays the beer kiosks are besieged by people who do not work anywhere, but who drink and feed themselves. This phenomenon [word indistinct] irritates (?everyone).

[Unidentified speaker] We have a few people here who work well. There is the impression, however -- and this is what schoolchildren speak about: They ask questions and I can't give them an answer because I see it myself on the way to school -- there are workers who, for example, lay flagstones: Two of them are working and three stand around. It's the same whether I am going to or from school. My schoolchildren ask me about it. What am I to tell them?

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to talk here about free Saturdays -- to raise this issue. We consider free Saturdays as work-free holidays. Everything is fine. However, when do we do our errands? Of course, by sneaking out from the workplace to do the shopping, to wait in line. We organize corner stones at the workplace in order to wait in line during working hours. We all know -- I remember that when you worked in 1947 -- and later, I am afraid -- everybody brought their breakfast with them -- whether it was more or less substantial, they brought it in.

[Unidentified speaker] You know very well yourself that not many pigs pass through the socialized sector. Let us say that is how I see it for myself. Because I contract and breed them, should I not be able to kill some for myself? Let us say it openly: When we breed we also want to live and eat. Our request, which should reach the highest authority, is that we want some incentive for people in agriculture who breed and contract and want to give something to the state. The point is that we should have a little privilege so that a farmer can get his allowance legally and hold something back for himself.

[Barcikowski] The question about those on the fringes of society has been mentioned. Well, why should we expect the state to tackle this? These young people who prop up beer stalls have their own parents. After all, they hail from among us, from among our friends and colleagues. What, then, do you think? Do you think the militiaman will go and resolve things with a truncheon? After all, it is known that such things cannot be successfully tackled by law, force, and repression alone. Wider social action is needed. Do not delude yourselves that anything can be gained through most basic actions: We are a difficult people.

It is not just those that prop up the beer stalls who experience difficulties in organizing their lives in accordance with the law and society's expectations. All those who encounter any resistance along their chosen path get the bit between their teeth, whether it is a law that is inconvenient from their viewpoint or any other restrictions. Unfortunately, life as part of society makes such restrictions imperative.

I also want to say to you that questions about those who find themselves on the fringe of society are not just peculiar to our country alone. Indeed, there is no society in the world that is free from fringes of this kind.

How is one to resolve the issue of free Saturdays? One of our comrades asks us this question. Am I to know how to resove this issue? Did we not go and ask people? There were consultations in work places following the 16th plenum. It is not as if we were unaware that the economy sustains great losses due to free Saturdays. However, the answer was unequivocal: Let us change nothing in practice. We have recently consulted teachers regarding this: Is it normal for children to go to school only 5 days a week? However, here, too, the answer that was given was unequivocal.

Well, you know, you cannot say that everyone has a different opinion, so what are the authorities supposed to do now — perhaps take everyone by the scruff of the neck and force them to do things? Oh no: Our authorities simply will not do this, because the authorities have no inclination to take people by the scruff of their necks — all right? Perhaps one day authorities willing to do this will be in power. However, we are currently seeking accord of some kind and please do not hold this against us. How can you say we do not know how to do this? We do know — oh yes, we do: Let us just have an edict that, as of now, you must work on Saturdays, and the matter is closed. Oh, how simple that is! Will work be done? Well, this no longer depends on the prime minister, but also on a few other, minor matters, and above all on people and their readiness for this.

As for the question about meat allocations for farmers: Fortunately, we find ourselves in a situation where we can slowly leave the ration-card system behind. This is a success for our economy — perhaps not such a big success, but a success nevertheless. Practically speaking, after sugar rationing ends — and I think it will — only meat rationing will remain. Of course, one can currently try to find more equitable ways of distributing things in short supply. However, should we not try to find possibilities for doing away with rationing altogether, so as to return to normal meat trade? Then there will no longer be discussions on the size of respective allocations to various people. Let everyone purchase in proportion to his earnings, to the extent to which he is financially able.

It will not be easy, nor will it happen overnight. Meat rationing is one of the most difficult problems. However, we cannot orient ourselves toward maintaining the ration-card system in the face of the year 2000 that is approaching nearer and nearer, and in a central European country. This is one of the more painful matters in our country — a result of the fact that discipline in the economy went by the board, that the economic discipline in the national economy went by the board and efforts must be made to restore this.

Well, between us adults, I understand that the postulate give meat ration cards to farmers is something to do a little with their prestige, because it contains an aspiration that can be expressed so: Treat us like you do all the other citizens. I do understand this. As far as a chunk of meat is concerned, and who eats it, let us agree: Maybe it is not too bad in the countryside, maybe it is not too bad.

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to ask the comrade secretary to comment on the implementation of the Szczecin agreements 5 years after their signing.

[Barcikowski] We shall announce shortly a report on the implementation of the ninth congress resolutions, and it must be said that it will be a positive report. That means a major portion of the ninth congress decisions concerning organizational matters, the state, the party itself -- these have been implemented or are in the process of implementation. However, the resolutions of the ninth congress and those agreements that involve an increase in financial means remain to be implemented.

Let us say that the Szczecin agreements, after long, long deliberations, said efforts should be made to limit the waiting period for an apartment to no longer than 5 years. Other agreements did not even say that efforts should be made but rather that apartments should be provided. All right then, let us provide them. The mayor spoke about new investments that are needed, but also said that investments already in progress are not being completed. He also spoke about delays in housing construction. Do you think this situation is only in Minsk Mazowiecki? It is practically everywhere, with few exceptions. Will Jaruzelski or the new deputies build apartments that should be built to shorten the waiting period for flats?

The crack in the matter of agreements occured not at the moment of their signing but afterward. We witnessed what happened afterwards in 1980 and 1981, when production, work efficiency, and national income dropped, and we are still emerging from that. If national income was dropping, production was dropping -- where were the goods supposed to come from to cover the demands for additional consumption and additional material rights?

There was some personal undertone in this question -- that I signed those agreements. Of course I signed them, and I signed them realizing the great problems we and the whole country were facing at that time and the great consequences that the implementation of those agreements would bring. Some say I signed it with Solidarity -- but there is no Solidarity. We did not sign agreements with Solidarity in Szczecin, and I would like to make this clear. Of course, I did sign, and I know with whom. We signed agreements with representatives of work teams, teams that were on strike at that time. We signed the agreements with representatives from this working class.

Solidarity was a result and only one result of those agreements. It was born, developed, and distorted itself as a result of the implementation of one of the points in the agreements, which allowed other trade unions to be active in factories. It distorted itself, among other things, because it allowed itself to be controlled and dominated by people who were hostile to the system and often anarchist enough to be unable to tell the difference between what was realistic and what was unrealistic. It is one of the more painful truths in our recent past, but it can be made neither blacker nor whiter. A very bad thing happened there. Extraordinary means had to be used to save both the state and the social order in the country. So that is how I view -- how I view these things, if you really want to know what is my attitude toward this matter.

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to ask the comrade secretary about his recent visit to the FRG: What are the feelings of the comrade secretary, in his capacity as a representative of this state, regarding the mood [word indistinct] of the German side during their talks and the person well, the feelings of the comrade secretary as a private person, as a man who, during the war, well, was already born -- he was not perhaps very old, but was a man who had already come across the war, who understood the war well enough that he had to formulate his own private attitude to it.

[Barcikowski] Talks between Poles and Germans are never easy: They are always difficult. This time they were all the more difficult because, comrades, it is not the Germans who have become weaker -- it is we who have become weaker, Poland that has become weaker. Do you think that the Germans do not know this? What are the Germans counting on, after all? They are rational people, aren't they? They are not stupid people. They know how to look after their own interests. They are counting on our eding credits, and, so to speak, backing in various international matters, so that we will be compliant regarding them. They are betting on this.

What does compliance toward the Germans mean -- what is it that we can concede to the Germans? What is there on the agenda? On the agenda is the issue whether the Polish borders are legally recognised or not legally recognized. In these matters the treaty of 1970 states in express terms that the borders issue has been decided once and for all. We observe the text of the treaty -- well this is not a case of good or bad will on our part. We do not, after all, have other possibilities. Moreover, this is what perhaps some of you noticed at the news conference there -- TRYBUNA LUDU published it: I said that surely nobody can expect us to have suicidal tendencies? However, the Germans and German lawyers --, as you know, German law has been good and bad, has been criminal too, but is always precise -- have found a way out, in the sense that they are trying to refer the final control of the borders to some future peace treaty. This is their interpretation. The Germans do not negate the arrangement -- as you wish: The arrangement, yes -- but this only concerns today's arrangement of the German states.

There are two German states: Well, they are bound by arrangements -- the GDR by the Gorlitz Treaty and the FRG by the Warsaw one. When the two Germanies unite they reserve for themselves the right to negotiate the renewal of the border issue. All the Germans? No. All the German politicians? Again, no. That is why there are two threads to this policy: When one is there talking to people -- and I spoke with people ranging from communists to the right wing -- so right wing that behind them there is nothing but a wall -- there is nothing further to the right of them, even this or another Dregger -- and they all -- although, of course, this range of views is very varied as regards Poland -- beginning with the left wing; including the majority, though not all, SPD activists, who believe that the treaty finally solved the border issue -- the further to the right, the more hopes there are that some point will remain on which they can fasten themselves in the future so that they can return to this matter. [sentence as heard]

While being with those who question our treaty, I presented the following view: Gentlemen, both you and I know that no piece of paper has ever defended any border. Basically, every war started with the tearing up of the treaty that was to avert that war. The Polish border did not arise from a piece of paper: It arose as an expression of the then-current balance of power in the world. The balance of power was such that Poland could stretch to the Odra-Nysa, and that is where she finds herself.

There is no possibility today -- and we too are aware of this, which is why we are careful that our alliances are arranged so that strength should be on our side. [sentence as heard] You too are aware of this -- after all, you too have organized yourselves. But please consider that in conditions with nuclear arms, any attempt to review borders must end with an armed catastrophe in the center of Europe. There is no nation that will not pay a price for such an attempt.

Well, what point is there in a treaty? What is the sense of a treaty?

Well, there is sense in a treaty insofar as it serves the shaping of relations between nations, that is, contributes or does not contribute to the understanding between the Polish nation and the German nation as concerns the common ownership of the border: the partnership in the situation; the partnership, finally, in peace; of cohabitation in security; and so on and so forth. If you undermine this treaty, by the same token you thwart the fashioning of new relations between nations -- that is, averting what a wise man said: that war, before it becomes reality, must arise in people's minds. The minds of men must be ready to accept war as a reality, and this is what must be avoided by proper interpretation. Of course, a whole variety of issues lies behind this -- very difficult ones. There is no doubt that this treaty is not fully implemented by them, and they on their part are ready to go in for all sorts of bypasses.

However, as far as feelings are concerned, you asked me here how I feel as a man who lived through the occupation. Well, I belong to a generation of people who did not all survive it -- here in Minsk several dozen people my age perished. Today they do not take part in any discussions. This is something one remembers during these talks, but this is not the end of matter. Whether one wants it or not, one is impressed by German order. In the FRG fashionable ladies use brooms, and it is not a rarity that the pavement in front of a very elegant villa is washed with soap by the mistress of that villa -- this does not bring dishonor to anyone. The organization of work, the organization of production is, in comparison with our conditions, close to being exemplary. Slightly more than $20 billion -- that is the yearly surplus balance of their world turnover. Apart from them and Japan, it would be difficult to find, in effect, another such example in the capitalist world. Of course there is unemployment: They have a whole load of problems -- they don't hide this -- but everything is on this level.

These trips have one bonus: They contribute a great deal to one's cultural outlook. Looking at everything, what is important in it all? Listen: There is no exaggeration whatsoever. Only work counts -- only what people are capable of doing, what they can do at least to the standard of what others are doing counts. No talks, no reference to even most sacred matters known to man, can replace what is decisive for the achievements of each nation, and what finally designates its position among other nations -- that is, the efficiency of his work.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES AIR FORCE ELECTORATE

AU241613 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Report by Colonel Janusz Borkowski on speech made by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and PZPR Politburo candidate member, to Air Force voters; date and place not given]

[Text] General Siwicki warmly thanked those present and through them all servicemen in the Air Force for the effort and work they had put into mastering and using modern military equipment. Progress in introducing advanced technology in the Army stems from objective laws of scientific and technological development and from the development of civilization. It is inevitable both at the present time and in the future. Progress in the area calls for comprehensive preparation on the part of everyone, and especially on the part of people in uniform. Many barriers and obstacles must be overcome if ever greater levels of development are to be attained. These obstacles are not only of a technical and scientific kind: Barriers in people's consciousness, such as insufficient knowledge and complacency, must also be overcome.

Discussing the state of the country's defense system and national security, the general stated that the effectiveness of defense does not depend solely on the Armed Forces' combat readiness.

The condition of a country's economy also has a great bearing on defense effectiveness, as does the readiness of all citizens to work to improve defense. This is conditioned by the need for a costly and continual modernization of the army.

The minister went on to discuss the most important issues in a still-complex international situation and their significance for Poland's security. He stressed that it is essential to maintain a high level of combat readiness and proficiency. This is implied by the existence of real tensions in the international situation, the growing military threat, and the tendency of aggressive imperialist circles to settle political matters by way of force.

Referring to the present economic and sociopolitical situation in the country, he emphasized the importance of the election campaign for further comprehensive development. He also voiced the belief that by going to vote, by displaying their co-responsibility for Poland, the voters in uniform would be casting their votes for Poland's position in the world, its strength and security, and its success today and in the future.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 24 SEP

Views Foreign Contacts, Events

LD241442 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 24 -- Poland's Government as well as the whole society are deeply moved by the tragedy in Mexico, said the Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the press conference for foreign newsmen here today and added that Poland's feelings were expressed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski in the message sent in connection with the tragedy. We can understand it the more so, as also our city was once flattened.

Minister Urban continues: "Although the tragedy of Mexico City is a result of a natural disaster we have to remember that the escalation of armaments may once cause that in a certain moment other towns could find themselves in an equally tragic situation."

Minister Urban said that the Polish Government and society decisively condemned the recent raid of RSA [Republic of South Africa] Armed Forces on the sovereign state of Angola. At the same time the Polish Government joins the widespread condemnation of the RSA Government's aggressive behaviour.

Asked about Poland's economic relations with the West, Urban said that this country tries to step up its exports and, being a debtor, it makes all effort to live up to its liabilities. He added, however, that any advancement in this field depends on normalization in the relations with the West, access to Western markets, and normalization in crediting relations.

Answering to other questions, Minister Urban said that talks between Gen. Jaruzelski and Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti were not unlikely to be held during their stay in the United Nations. Urban also did not exclude the possibility of Hans-Dietrich Genscher's participation in a Polish-West German forum scheduled in Poland for this November.

Asked for an assessment of the Polish-West German meeting in Loccum, Minister Urban said it was beneficial and fruitful, and served an exchange of views between the two partners. It was one of the events that give a meaning to our intentions to improve our relations with the FRG.

Condemns West's Poland Reports

LD241924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Wanda Pawlowicz report on Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban's 24 September press conference; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] In today's press conference Jerzy Urban expressed his opinion on articles carried by foreign mass media concerning Polish issues. For example:

[Urban] "The Austrian weekly DIE GANZE WOCHE, in an article entitled A Gift in a Form of Credit says: Nowadays the military regime in Poland fires people whose political thinking is different from that at state enterprises and employs these unemployed, according to the law on parasites, in forced labor or worse conditions -- end of quote. This kind of rubbish is not based on any facts. Simply put, no journalist will find such facts, and this is one of the incessant ways of ascribing to us intentions and modes of behavior that do not exist in order to construct on this kind of thing, reasoning hostile to Poland's interests as a whole and, in this case, hostile to economic cooperation with Poland.

"The reports sent from Warsaw by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, AGENCE FRANCE PRESS, and UPI agencies concerning the conditions in which Miroslawa Grabowska was imprisoned were also untrue. She has recently been released as the result of a letter from Mrs Biedrzycka, chairwoman of the main board of the League of Women, and Mr Dobraczynski, chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. That letter in fact concerned a wider list of cases. The information that the above-mentioned agencies reported from Warsaw is untrue -- that her health condition was a cause for concern and that she was imprisoned in a dark cell without access to air, adequate food, or movement. I can state that Mrs Grabowska, was 5 weeks pregnant when she was arrested, that sh was given medical attention, and that during her in fact short stay in the detention center she was seen by a specialist doctor 10 times, and that consultations were carried out and test results showed only a minor irregularity in Mrs Grabowska's condition. Furthermore, she was treated under clinical conditions, received appropriate medicines and a special high calory diet and because of her pregnancy she was granted an hour-long walk and the right to remain in bed all day if she wanted. All these details show that the agencies reports in this matter were completely false."

The correspondent of the Swedish news agency has written an article about how Polish society participated in the consultations on the subject of Premier Jaruzelski's speech at the United Nations:

[Urban] "The Poles -- and I quote -- are not convinced as to the voluntary and spontaneous character of this opinion-gathering action. I must point out that this is something new: that presumably the Civic Militia goes from house to house and orders people to phone the Council of Ministers' Office to express their views on international affairs. This article also contains the odd statement that Jaruzelski's speech at the United Nations and the visit itself are an attempt to cajole our way back into international relations. Poland does not have to cajole anyone, since our international relations are still expanding.

"It is further written that the broad masses of Polish society recognize that sanctions are a well-earned punishment for the regime -- this about American sanctions -- and that General Jaruzelski is aware of the inevitability of Poland's economic collapse in a few years in the continued absence of Western credits. That is why his visit to the United Nations is an almost desperate attempt to open the door for Poland to economic cooperation with the West.

"All this is rubbish -- that is, the forecast is rubbish and the interpretation of the motives of the Polish delegation, with the premier at its head, for its participation in the UN jubilee session is also rubbish. I am surprised that in a country so geographically close things are written about Poland that are so far removed from the truth."

Next Minister Jerzy Urban answered questions from foreign journalists. For example: Is a hunger strike continuing in the Warsaw detention center?

[Urban] "In the investigative detention center on Rakowiecka Street, there is no hunger strike. I do not deny that there had been a hunger strike -- or an attempt at a hunger strike -- there. It is one of the methods of behavior often used by all prisoners, not just political ones."

Considers Church, TU Relations

LD241934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban began his weekly press conference for foreign journalists by making some statements. In answering questions, the government spokesman said that a session of the joint commission met recently on the establishment of the church agricultural fund. A decision was made to continue discussing unsolved problems, mainly of a financial and statutory nature.

Jerzy Urban also said that Polish authorities do not have any information on preparations for the upcoming session of the administrative Council of the International Labor Organization. He recalled that last November Poland announced its resignation from this organization. We also know nothing, said Minister Urban, about the official compilation of any report concerning the present situation in Poland. The only thing that is known is that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Labor Confederation, with the leading participation of the so-called Foreign Office of Solidarity in Brussels, has announced the publication of a tendentious report, which will in all probability be a continuation of anti-Polish propaganda aggression.

Jerzy Urban confirmed that the Polish Government would willingly welcome West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the occasion of the Polish-German meeting that is to take place in November. The previous such meeting in Loccum, said the spokesman, was very useful and served the normalization of relations. The arrival in Poland of the SDP Chairman Willy Brandt will also serve, according to Jerzy Urban, the elucidation of views and rapprochement.

GLEMP RETURNS AFTER 'SUCCESSFUL' U.S. VISIT

LD251734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Josef Cardinal Glemp, the primate of Poland, has returned from a pastoral visit to the United States. During his 1 week stay across the ocean, where he was staying at the invitation of the U.S. Episcopate, he visited Philadelphia, Washington, and Detroit.

In a statement made to local and foreign journalists after his arrival, the primate described his stay as very successful. He said that he met with good will from civilian authorities and signs of sincere friendship from the local church authorities at every step. He also mentioned many pleasant contacts with the Polonia, which are always proof of great affection of Americans of Polish origin towards the country of their forefathers.

ORTHODOX PRIEST MURDERED; OFFICIAL STORY DENIED

AU251654 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 25 Sep

[Text] London, Sept 25 (AFP) -- A Polish priest was stabbed and beaten to death last June in an incident that Polish authorities first tried to pass off as suicide and then pegged on "nationalist Catholic fanatics," the Eastern Religious Studies Department of Keston College, near here, said today. The body of Orthodox Priest Piotri Poplawski, 41, was discovered June 28 tied to a tree in woods near the city where he preached, Narew, close to the Soviet border, Keston College in Kent said. The body showed signs of having been hit in the head and stabbed in the stomach and chest at least six times, the college said, quoting "generally reliable sources." A autopsy revealed that there was dirt in his lungs and mouth and that he had died around June 21.

Reluctant to open an investigation, "local authorities attempted to pressure (a) forensic doctor into pronouncing suicide," the college said. Government officials said then that the priest was murdered by "nationalist Catholic fanatics" after having allegedly spoken out several times against the banned Solidarity trade union.

Keston College said the official version of the crime was aimed at fanning rivalry in Poland between Catholic and Orthodox churches. The priest was very popular in the region, Keston College said, likening the murder last October of that of pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko, who supported Solidarity. The Orthodox Church, with between 500,000 and 600,000 followers, is the second largest in Poland behind the Catholic Church.

Church Denies Political Motive

AU252017 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpts] London, Sept 25 (AFP) -- The brutal murder of a Polish Orthodox priest last June has sparked allegations here of Polish Government involvement, aimed at stirring up discord in the church. But this has been denied by Polish church officials.

The Eastern Religious Studies Department of Keston College, near London, said today that the Polish Government had first tried to pass off the death of the priest as suicide, then pegged it on "nationalist Roman Catholic fanatics." But a spokesman for the Orthodox Catholic Church in Warsaw said the priest's murder had nothing to do with politics.

A senior spokesman for the Polish Orthodox Church, Monsignor Jerzy Doroszkiewicz, said Mr. Poplawski, like his fellow-priests in the Orthodox Chruch, had "never had anything to do with politics". He said Mr. Poplawski's death was still being investigated. The Polish authorities have said nothing official about the murder, nor has there been any reference to it in the Polish press.

RAKOWSKI-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO FRG REPORTED

For DPA coverage of the visit to the FRG by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and the accompanying 27-member delegation, including meetings with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 24 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT PRC 'FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER'

AU251727 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendship visit to the PRC in the first half of October 1985 at the invitation of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GDR'S SINDERMANN, DELEGATION

AU251643 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today received the parliamentary delegation of the GDR led by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the People's Chamber, that is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The delegation includes deputies Heinz Freier, Renate Ritter, and Manfred Grossmann.

The delegation leader conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He also expressed thanks for the meeting, for the invitation to visit Romania, and for the chance to become acquainted with the achievements registered by the Romanian people in their socioeconomic development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and, in turn, extended warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Erich Honecker and wishes for further success to the GDR people in the country's socialist construction.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between their parties and countries and emphasized the decisive role played by the summit dialogue in developing them. They also stressed the need to take firm action to implement the targets put forward in the long-term program on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation, as well as production sharing and specialization between Romania and the GDR in the next 5-year plan and in the future up to the year 2000, in their mutual interest and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The two sides stressed the important role played by the two countries' parliamentarians in becoming better acquainted with each other and in strengthening and developing relations of esteem, friendship, and cooperation between Romania and the GDR.

The two sides also discussed certain current international issues and stressed that at this point -- under the conditions of tension reached in the international arena -- it is necessary for all nations in the world, especially those in Europe, to make efforts to halt the worsening of the political atmosphere, to bring about the resumption of the process of detente and understanding, and to ensure respect for the independence of all peoples. The two sides stressed that the cardinal issue of our time is halting the arms race and proceeding to confidence-building and disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures, and avoiding the danger of a nuclear war that may destroy the entire human civilization.

The sides stressed that -- in the interest of strengthening peace and consolidating understanding -- it is necessary to act with great determination to solve all conflicts in various parts of the world by peaceful means, to resolve the problems of underdevelopment, including the huge foreign debts that impoverish the developing countries, and to establish a new international economic order. They emphasized the importance of the activity carried out by parliaments in an effort to strengthen peace and cooperation in the world and to create an atmosphere of understanding and international security.

The meeting, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, and Ilie Vaduva, GNA vice chairman. Herbert Flaschka, GDR ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

SECOND BALKAN COOPERATIVE MEETING HELD

AU2320021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/1985 -- The second meeting of the chairmen of Balkan cooperative organizations was held in Bucharest. It was attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Information was exchanged on the current and future activity and tasks as well as opinions on the possibilities of developing collaboration on mutually advantageous terms among cooperative organizations of the countries represented to the meeting. Unanimous agreement was reached as regards the furtherance of like meetings, the stimulation of foreign trade, goods exchanges and of other economic bonds, as well as the increase of the exchange of experience among the Balkan cooperative organizations.

The meetings passed in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and regard, of understanding and collaboration.

SLOVENIA ASSEMBLY VIEWS FOREIGN EXCHANGE BILL

LD251811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today the delegates of the Slovenia SR Assembly acquainted themselves with the revised texts of the draft law on foreign exchange business transactions, on principles of basic credit with foreign countries, and on the traffic of commodities and services with foreign countries. The view was expressed that the amendments by the Federal Executive Council [FEC] in the revised text refer primarily to a more clear attitude for giving priority to repaying foreign countries and finding better solutions in the field of equipment imports. A principle that commodity imports should defend mostly on exports was included. This enabled better solutions to be found for the concept of the legal ordering of the system of economic relations with foreign countries.

The Slovene Assembly authorized its delegation in the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces to insist particularly on the already established attitudes on debts abroad and repayments of foreign loans, definition of the right to payments abroad, and the priority of the exporter to the imports of equipment during the process of harmonizing views on the law.

Discussing Slovenia's long-term plan up to 2000, the delegates judged that because of the great number of comments and amendments put forward at today's session, the Slovene Assembly should adopt conclusions at its next session to be held around the middle of the next month.

Discussing a draft of Yugoslavia's social plan, the delegates expressed the view that it was difficult to make decisions on that document because there was no complete and real basis of material and financial framework, or possibility for development. Because of the shortcomings and lack of final definitions of the draft, it would be appropriate to organize a basic discussion on the proposed document that would be a way to clear basic questions, on the basis of which the FEC would prepare the amendments of the draft of the social plan.

SFRY ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE CONSIDERS BANKING BILL

LD251823 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Socioeconomic Relations Committee of the SFRY Assembly today upheld a proposal for the adoption of the new law on the principles of the banking and credit system because the amendments to the existing law, it was said, could not contribute to the promotion of banking transactions. On the whole the delegates upheld the draft of this legal project stressing that its basic quality lay in its insistence on a full application of economic regulations and the introduction of more responsibility in disposing of social assets. Certain comments on the solutions offered were expressed, some quite extensively.

Delegate Rado Rotar, for example, stressed that the draft of the law contained several articles contrary to the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. He stated that this particularly referred to defining ways of planning in banks, to solutions connected with the liquidity of assets for social reproduction, as well as for compensation. The same problem was stressed by Mato Broz while he poined out that a similar conclusion had been heard at a recently-held session of the commission for monitoring the application of the Law on Associated Labor of the SFRY Assembly that was also devoted to the draft banking law.

Commenting on the cited observations a representative of those who proposed the law, Vuk Ognjenovic, stated that the basic attitudes of this legal project were in accordance with the Constitution and added that if the work were to go on, the opposition should back up their views with arguments. The need to quickly resolve the dilemma of whether the draft banking law is in accordance with the Constitution and the Law on Association Labor today was also stressed by a representative of the General Association of Banks. This was supported by other delegates.

1986 ECONOMIC GROWTH, DEBT SITUATION FORECAST

LD2351649 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1230 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 25 (TANJUG) -- In 1986, Yugoslavia will endeavour to reduce the inflation rate and honour its obligation to foreign creditors. These basic guidelines formulated by the Yugoslav Government will be discussed by the Federal Assembly on October 1.

The growth of the social product and industrial production next year is envisaged at close to four percent, while agricultural production is expected to increase by some seven percent.

Employment is to rise by two percent. Export of goods and services is to increase by around nine percent and imports by seven percent.

Living standards could rise by around three percent, while growth of investments will be maintained at three percent.

If the planned growth in exports and imports is achieved, the balance of payments surplus (with invisible trade earnings) could amount to 700 million dollars. Payments on the capital of Yugoslavia's external debt which falls due in 1986 amount to 3.2 billion dollars in hard currencies and, together with payments on interest, to 5.1 billion dollars. Under the rescheduling program for the external debt in the period up to 1988, 1.55 billion of the total capital of 3.2 billion is expected to be refinanced while 1.65 billion will repaid when it falls due next year.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLIES DISCUSS ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD2351751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Skopje, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The assemblies of the Macedonia Chamber of Economy and of the self-management interest community for economic relations with foreign countries held a joint session today to discuss Macedonian economic results during the first half of the year and exports in the last 8 months. They assessed that the dinar and foreign currency liquidity in that republic is under a great threat. In addition to production stagnation and accumulation of reserves, it was said, dinar illiquidity is made worse by the nonimplementation of the recommendations of the Chamber of Economy to ease the burden on the economy and to increase the portion of the revenue at its disposal. As far as the deteriorating foreign currency balance sheet is concerned, it is the consequence of inadequate implementation of export plans with the result that current transactions are insufficient to cover the import expenditure. Earlier commitments threaten the foreign currency liquidity of the republic even more, and it has been agreed that all enterprises indirectly or directly working on exports should pool their labor and resources as much as possible so that the situation may improve to some extent by the end of the year.

TU PRESIDIUM NOTES INCREASE IN WORK STOPPAGES

AU241757 Belgrade Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpt] According to trade union records, there were 341 work stoppages involving about 25,000 participants in the first half of the year. This is twice as many as in the same period last year. It was announced by the Council Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation that the number of work stoppages has increased in all republics and provinces, except in Montenegro. Aleksandr Ljubicic reports:

Workers decide to take this step mostly for the following reasons: low earning, a low value of the point, delayed payment of personal incomes, but also an increase in the pay of administrative workers without any documented explanation. At the basis of all this lie impediments to the implementation of the working people's self-managing rights and a lack on understanding for workers' problems on the part of bureaucratic-technocratic leaders. This is why on the average, work stoppages lasted a little longer that a shift, that is, 8 hours. Those striking most frequently were skilled and highly skilled workers, but those employed in noneconomic organizations have lately also been seeking justice in this way.

According to the introductory report presented by Nikola Paunovic, the most frequent causes leading to disputes and conflicts in associated labor are a weakening of the material basis of self-management alienating resources from workers, and the strengthening of etatism in the production relation itself. This is why the stoppages often take individual trade union organs by surprise. They do not know what to do in the situation, so they remain indifferent. When, however, open conflicts go beyond the factory gates, the trade unions -- with the help of other sociopolitical organizations of the collective -- usually search for the leaders of the stoppages and not for their causes. This is why only workers are punished, and cases where members of the management bear responsibility are rare.

VOJVODINA LC BRIEFED ON LCY POSITIONS ON SERBIA

AU241353 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21-22 Sep 85 p 8

[S. Stanojevic and Z. Serences report on session of the Vojvodina LC Committee held in Novi Sad on 20 September]

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 20 Sep -- At its session today the Vojvodina LC Committee was briefed on the provincial committee presidium's program of activities in implementing the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on relations in the SR of Serbia. Reporting to members of the provincial committee on this program, Bosko Krunic, member of the provincial committee presidium, pointed out that the work of the provincial committee presidium and the provincial committee itself in implementing these positions should not be understood simply as a continuation of past activities. The positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also represent a criticism of current practice and it will therefore be necessary to work more effectively and to work out and demonstrate in practice a disciplined attitude toward the substance of the positions and the obligations emanating from them.

We will accomplish this best, Krunic pointed out, if we proceed from the essential ideopolitical orientation that we must adhere to the Constitution and the obligations determined by the congresses and that our responsibility for the development of socialist self-management and for the production relationship must be at center of our attention. This and not the relationship between individuals and organs must be the measure in our work.

In this connection it must be stressed that the positions are binding not only for the provincial committee presidium and the provincial committee but also for all Communists and especially for Communists in leading positions and those engaged in the information media.

As can be seen, Krunic added, the positions proceed from the fact that there are serious ideopolitical differences in the views on the problems of implementation of the Constitution and on the problems of relations in the Republic. This, after all, is no secret. What is involved is the need to seek and find ways to successfully and relatively quickly overcome these differences and to achieve unity of views and actions in the LC. There is no need to have any illusions about some kind of an idyllic situation following the adoption of the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. They will not implement themselves. Many topics will open up and be discussed now during the preparations preceding the congresses and conferences and the entire matter boils down to the need for us to do all this responsibly and with the understanding and acceptance of the obligations emanating from the positions. This implies first and foremost that differences must be overcome and that we must work effectively to accomplish the main tasks of this period.

Calling attention to the fact that all kinds of attitudes have been tolerated in the past, most often without any justification, and that many statements and attitudes "escaped control" and were often contrary to the adopted views in the province, the republic, or the federation, Krunic especially emphasized that in the future, as far as LC members are concerned, any attitudes contrary to the adopted views could not be considered as anything other than factional activity. Discussions about open questions are one thing, but disputing the Constitution with the aim of promoting Yugoslav delimitation is quite something else.

MULTIPLE CANDIDATES NOT ENOUGH TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

AU181230 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 Sept 85 p 1

[Nedeljko Papic commentary: "The Other Side of Elections"]

[Text] If we could succeed in solving all the problems of the election system and cadre policy by nominating several candidates for each and every position in this country, including the most responsible ones, the entire task would be a great deal simpler than it appears at first glance.

According to the view that the nomination of several candidates means more democracy, this principle could be implemented -- with a little more effort and tolerance -- in the next elections, even in this period of social crisis when possibilities exist for group forming (politically expressed, coterie forming), something that is justifiably feared. It would be good and instructive if the principle of nominating several candidates began to be implemented in the LC with the vanguard setting an example of how things ought to and should be done by democratizing the elections in its own ranks. In other words, it would be good if the next elections in the sociopolitical organizations and assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities were run as a process of electing and not as a process of vote casting.

However, the entire task connected with the elections, which must be accomplished in the first half of the coming year, is much more complex and cannot be reduced to a mere question of whether we will have several candidates on the election lists.

We stress this because time is quickly passing, because work on many tasks connected with the election procedure and the elections should already be in progress, and because — according to a rule or, more correctly, according to our customs — all of this activity is being left until the last minute. A great change of cadres is in store for us because the elections for assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities and for organs of the sociopolitical organizations will be held at the same time. A considerable number of cadres-revolutionaries are retiring under the burden of years and not a great deal can be achieved with arguments stating the most capable should be elected, arguments that essentially amount to mere slogans.

There is no doubt that the application of the principle of including several candidates for leading positions in the election lists will in many ways make it impossible to substitute a personnel policy for the cadre policy which was our great ailment in the past. This substitution (that is, the practice that an officeholder or a group of officeholders determine in advance the cadres with whom they will work in the next term of office and, as a rule, select those who are more obedient and not those who are more capable) has caused us quite a lot of harm. By implementing the principle of nomination of several candidates for the same position, we will reduce this practice to a tolerable level and perhaps even eliminate it completely.

However, the entire problem becomes more complicated and cannot be reduced to a matter of elections alone in view of the justified admonition that only those who will be able to successfully cope with the difficult tasks that our society now faces should be elected to leading positions. This is also true in view of the fact that it is completely and justifiably insisted that as many direct production workers as possible should be elected to leading positions in the delegate assemblies and organs of sociopolitical organizations. Naturally, they should be capable people. It is not enough, however, to advocate this principle even in the event that it is fully implemented in practice. If practice is the best teacher — and it indisputably is — then we can say that we have had considerable experience in witnessing how workers, even some of the best among them who excelled in work at their machines, on the assembly lines, or in self-managing organs, failed after they had been elected to officeholding positions. As they passed their time serving in office, their revolutionary spirit, enthusiasm, worker's views, and worker's way of speech paled more and more.

Not infrequently, after having taken up, for instance, the position of secretary of an LC committee or president of a commune, the best workers who had been the best self-managers in the past quickly lost their ties to and their feeling for the needs of workers and become bureaucratized to the same extent as — if not perhaps even more than — the politicians for whom politics has been a life-long profession. We have seen quite a number of cases of deformations and even replacement and recall of former workers who had spent certain time in officeholding positions. How can one otherwise understand the action of the workers of a large factory who disown their former colleague — a good worker and self-manager — who lost their trust after only 2 years in the position of secretary of the [LC] committee, with only the explanation that they no longer wish to see him in his official position and that he is no longer "their man."

Therefore, unless some more serious changes are made in social relations and unless — in this connection — the changes are also made in the practice by which many matters are in fact decided within narrow circles and subsequently accorded a social verification by authorized bodies, even the best worker and self-manager will become — whether he wants to or not — a bureaucrat as a result of his election to office. It seems that this is a bigger and more complicated problem than the mere question of whether one or more candidates for a position will appear on the election list.

Let us be quite clear: The problem is not in the worker and his election to a position, but in the enormous burden of the society's bureaucratization which traps even the best workers and direct producers.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CITED

LD251958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations, September 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic expressed confidence in the United Nations today that the international community would do its best to provide the necessary relief to the people and government of Mexico for overcoming the effects of the recent devastating earthquake.

Speaking at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Dizdarevic said there can be no genuine peace and progress in the world unless the principles and objectives laid down in the U.N. Charter are fully realized. Dizdarevic called for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations and providing for its more efficient activity in order to make the fifth decade of the organizations decade of wide-open roads of cooperation, understanding and the resolving of problems by concerted efforts and in the common interest of all countries.

"In the present international situation, the launching of the process of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, is of paramount importance. The direction is clear and the measures that should urgently be taken for halting the arms race are well known. This path should be embarked upon and these measures should be carried out." Dizdarevic said.

He underscored the need to create an atmosphere for such a relaxation of international tensions that would lead to resolving all the problems that jeopardize peace and security. The Yugoslav foreign secretary said the world expects the forthcoming big power dialogue to lead to the easing of tensions in their mutual relations and in the world at large. Like all the other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia believes that, in order to be fruitful and universally beneficial, this dialogue should be carried out in keeping with the objectives of the United Nations and in the desire to establish a genuine system of collective security, Dizdarevic said.

Dizdarevic said that experience to date has shown that the only possible way of ensuring true detente is to involve all countries and peoples and express their vital interests. International economic relations are one of the main fronts for the struggle for the stable development of the world as a whole and for the further democratization of international relations, said Dizdarevic.

Together with the nonaligned and developing countries, Yugoslavia calls for an urgent quest for solutions through dialogue with the developed countries, both with regard to debts and issues upon which the development and future of all depend, said Dizdarevic. We believe that everything possible should be done at this session of the General Assembly for the early convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, the Yugoslav foreign secretary said, urging a more active role of the United Nations in resolving the debt problem.

Dizdarevic expressed full support for the Organization of African Unity's request for convening a special U.N. General Assembly session on the critical economic situation in Africa. He pointed out the importance Yugoslavia attaches to the adoption of the declaration on the right to development, considering [words indistinct] to be an integral part of the efforts aimed at promoting human rights and freedom.

Speaking of the situation in southern Africa, Dizdarevic said there should be no further hesitation regarding the application of sanctions against the Pretoria regime under Charter Seven of the U.N. Charter.

"We most strongly condemn the constant pressure and flagrant aggression of South Africa against nonaligned Angola," he said.

He pointed to the need for concerted efforts to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end, adding that there is no justification whatsoever for the continuation of this war.

The full exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization as their legitimate representative, as well as the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, can no longer be delayed, Dizdarevic said.

He expressed deep concern over the escalation of armed interventions and pressures against the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua.

The peoples of Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Grenada must be given the possibility to decide themselves on their own destiny, without the presence of foreign troops, underlined the Yugoslav foreign secretary.

Yugoslavia supports all efforts to preserve the integrity and independence of Cyprus, as well as the endeavours of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fulfill the aspirations of the Korean people for reunification, he said.

AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ RECEIVES CROATIA'S MARKOVIC

LD252303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2031 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Eisenstadt, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Teodor Kari, president of the provincial government of Burgenland, hosted a banquet in honor of a Croatia SR Executive Council delegation led by Ante Markovic, president of the republican executive council, which is on a 2-day visit to this Austrian province.

Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz was also present at the dinner. At the dinner Chancellor Sinowatz and Markovic, Croatian Executive Council president, held short, informative talks in which reference was made to the implementation of a mutually adopted orientation toward higher forms of economic cooperation between the two countries and in this connection to investments, border trade, tourism, and also to a greater utilization of Yugoslav ports.

In addition to the members of the Croatia SR Executive Council delegation, members of the Burgenland provincial government, Velimir Slana, charge d'affaires at the SFRY Embassy in Vienna, and Petar Wizner, consul general of the Republic of Austria in Zagreb, also attended the dinner.

CHLICHOV MEETS NETHERLANDS' LIBBERS IN HAGUE

LD251715 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1430 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The Hague, September 25 (TANJUG) -- Relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands are developing together with the interest of both sides for their further promotion.

The above was jointly assessed at a talk today between Netherlands Premier Rudolph Lubbers and Yugoslav Socialist Alliance President Aleksandar Grlickov. Grlickov is visiting the Netherlands at the head of a joint League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation at the invitation of the Netherlands Labour Party.

VLAJKOVIC REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO SWAPO CHAIRMAN

LD251821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Sam Nujoma, South-West African Peoples Organization [SWAPO] chairman, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the SAWPY.

Nujoma expressed gratitude for Yugoslavia's long-standing assistance to and political support for SWAPO and extended greetings from Namibia's freedom-fighters who are fighting for the liberation of their country. The SWAPO leader said that the situation in southern Africa has entered a critical phase and is extremely explosive, since Namibia's people are determined to achieve independence by offering resistance to South Africa's racist and oppressive regime. According to him, Namibian people support UN Resolution 435 and want the problem of Namibia to be resolved within the framework of the United Nations. Nujoma also condemned the South African regime's aggressive behavior and its attempts to destabilize the Frontline States through armed actions. In that context he emphasized the support that Namibia and SWAPO are receiving from a large section of the international community, and from the Nonaligned Movement countries, in particular.

President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic reiterated Yugoslavia's readiness to continue with its intensive activity aimed at helping the people of Namibia to realize their legitimate rights.

OECD ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE MEETS IN BELGRADE

LD251714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1422 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 25 (TANJUG) -- The OECD Environment Committee continued its work, which commenced in Dubrovnik five days ago, in Belgrade today. Welcoming the 30 or so foreign representatives on behalf of the Yugoslav Government, Yugoslav delegation head Ante Sucic stressed Yugoslavia's experience as the sole developing country to participate in the work of the OECD committee. The aim of the meeting as OECD Environment Committee Director Erik Like [name and title as received] stressed, is to acquaint itself with the Yugoslav policy on air, water and soil protection and the quest for the most effective ways to improve their quality.

MAMULA RECEIVES BOTSWANA DEFENSE FORCE CHIEF

LD251837 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the Federal secretariat for National Defense Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today received Major General Mompati Merafhe, commander of the Botswana Defense Force, who is paying an official friendly visit to our country and armed forces at the head of his country's military delegation.

The talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, focused on some current issues concerning the world military-political situation and the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries' armed forces.

During his stay in Belgrade Maj Gen Merafhe also had a meeting with his host Zorko Canadi, Chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, in the course of which interarmy cooperation between Botswana and Yugoslavia was discussed. Today the Botswana Defense Force commander also visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where he laid flowers and paid respects to Marshal Tito.

VLAJKOVIC CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU2014Z9 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep — On the occasion of Ethiopia's national holiday, the anniversary of the Ethiopian socialist revolution, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on behalf of the SFRY Presidency a telegram with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of that nonaligned country to Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia.

MAMULA CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING 24 SEP

LD2414S6 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, today chaired a Military Council session in Belgrade that discussed topical questions of the future improvement of some defense systems and protection of the population in conditions of war. The possibility and the manner of involving women in all-people's defense were also discussed. In this connection the experience acquired during the recent test period of voluntary military training of women and the possible forms of organizing this training during the period ahead was examined.

BOMB EXPLODES IN HOUSE IN KOSOVO 24 SEP

AU2515IO Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] A bomb exploded yesterday in the house of (Smail Gasi) from the village of Svrke near Klina. TANJUG reports that one person was killed and nine injured — some gravely and some lightly. Immediately after the explosion, all the injured people were hospitalized. TANJUG has learned that their condition is critical. Investigation is under way.